THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 153. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body! In Females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it is fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for Diseases of the Generative Organs, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, and

FOR WEAKNESS,

Arising from Excesses, Early Indiscretion,

Attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling. Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms,

Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequedtly Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility Restlessness with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves, no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariable removes—soon follow

LOSS OF POWER,

FATUITY, AND

EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

During the superit tendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of Epilepsy.

Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures, wan despair,
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled,"

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry, for the removal of the consequences,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no Tonic Like it!

It is the anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50 delivered to any address.

Principal Depots

HELMBOED'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Beware counterfeits.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Progress of the Abyssinian War.

What Prince Salm-Salm Has to Say About the Death of Maximilian.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Exploration of the British Expeditionary Force—The Want of Water—Reinforcements.

From the N. Y. Herald this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 25.—According to advices received here from Annesley bay, Colonel Merewether has started upon another exploring expedition, from which no news has yet been received. There was a great cry on all sides for water, and everything consuming that article had been sent on to Hoodo (eighteen miles inland), where it was procurable, leaving only a company of sappers at the landing place to build a jetty.

The accounts of Colonel Merewether's last trip round the head of Annesley bay were anything but satisfactory. No water, no shelter anywhere, and the thermometer at 100 degrees in the coolest places. They came out on the coast of the Red sea at Jibbal Buker, and were so disgusted that they returned to Annesley bay by sea. It is to be hoped that the present expedition will give a better account of the country.

The transports that took up the pioneer and advance forces have been returning for further service, but this, it seems, was not considered requisite, for her Majesty's steamer Vigilant intercepted them on the way to Bombay and ordered them back here for further instructions, the sailing vessels to return to Annesley bay and the steamers to remain here to tow up full sailing transports as they arrive from the eastward.

Advancing Into the Passes—A Lofty Campaigning Ground—Heat of the Weather and Sunstrokes.

ADEN, Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received from Colonel Merewether, dated Camp Tubboo, Huddus river 13th instant. The Kumoyla Pass was quite ready for a force to move in, so it was expected that an immediate advance would be made, the climate being such an improvement on that of the plains. The greatest height arrived at by Colonel Merewether's party was 7000 feet above the level of the sea, from which they could see right down into Abyssinia only five miles distant. It was very cold, but the temperature is not given.

The Scinde Brigade has not yet passed through here, but is expected daily. The transports, with stores, mules, bullocks, etc., keep passing, but no more troops.

The heat at Zulla was still very great, and a case or two of sunstroke had occurred.

The landing pier was progressing rapidly, and would be ready for the Scinde Brigade. Large numbers of native craft have been sent from this and other ports up the Red Sea for landing purposes, so that they are pretty well off for lighterage.

A condenser is being sent from here to be erected at Zulla landing place, that will make four thousand gallons per day. Others are coming from Bombay.

THE LATE MAXIMILIAN.

Prince Salm-Salm on the Treason of Lopez.

Vienna (Dec. 10) Correspondence London Telegraph.

It will be remembered that the archtraitor Miguel Lopez published, shortly after the execution of Maximilian, an address "To my fellow-citizens and the world," in which he defended his conduct during the capture of Queretaro, and exculpated himself from the charge of treason brought against him.

Prince Salm-Salm Maximilian's trusted friend and faithful comrade, has replied to the address in question: and, as it is highly desirable that the public mind should be made up for good and all relative to the villainy of Lopez, I hasten to transmit you a translation of the most important paragraphs of the gallant Prince's declaration, which would probably prove Lopez a death-warrant, did that infamous ruffian live in any other country than degraded Mexico.

"October 22. In Prison.—In the documents which you have addressed to your countrymen, to France, and to the entire world, you appeal to me as your chief witness that Queretaro did not fall through treachery, and assert that your declaration will be characterized by absolute truthfulness. Although, as you well know, I have been for more than five months in captivity, my sense of right does not permit to me to be silent any longer, and, responding to your appeal, I will prove to you that your declaration is characterized by absolute mendacity.

"Firstly, I invoke the reply of my brethren in arms (in Morelia), entitled, 'Refutation of Mich. Lopez's Published Pamphlet upon the Capture of Queretaro, 15th May, 1867, by the Imprisoned Staff Officers of the Imperial Army in Morelia,' and declare that the same is entirely faithful to truth, and represents exactly my opinions. Before the world at large you assert that Queretaro was captured by force of arms; that the Emperor had ordered you on that fatal night (14th, 15th May) to treat with the enemy; that the army was utterly demoralized; and no sally was further possible.

"I declare to you before the whole world, that Queretaro fell through treachery, and through treachery alone; that you are the traitor, and that your hands are stained with the blood of your former sovereign and benefactor!

"It is false that the Emperor ordered you to treat with the enemy.

"Why, if you had been ordered on that fatal night to the enemy's lines, did you return thence at two o'clock with an officer of high rank (whom you know well), and conduct that officer of the enemy's forces into the very hall—into the Emperor's headquarters—into our stronghold?

"Why did you, in absolute contradiction of the Emperor's orders, and without my knowledge, command the Body Guard and the Hungarian squadron to unsaddle, when I had myself conveyed to them the Emperor's commands that they should keep saddled up all night.

"Why was every place in the Cruz, even to the most outerwards *hucrta*, entirely stripped of troops by your orders?

"Why were the eight cannon planted on the Plaza de la Cruz, turned round with their muzzles towards the town?

"Why, when the enemy approached, was the 56-pounder which stood on the battery, left to the Cruz, deprived of its gunners and upse?

"Why did you, at two o'clock, lead the enemy's general, he was dressed in mufti, and carried a small revolver in his pocket, round our works for his information and guidance?

"Why did you, at four o'clock, again leave our lines in the company of the same general, and return in a quarter of an hour at the head of two battalions of the enemy, leading them in person into the innermost court of the Cruz, where you were received by your accomplice, Lieutenant-Colonel Jablonski, and greeted by that worthy?

"How shall it be explained that you, a prisoner, then went yourself to the Emperor, in order to communicate this circumstance to him, and that thereupon you came alone into my room, without a guard of the enemy, and exclaimed, 'Quick, save the Emperor's life; the enemy is already in the Cruz?'

"How shall it be explained that you, at the head of the enemy's battalion Nuevo Leon, ordered the Hussars under Captain Paulowski and Lieutenant Kalig to be disarmed and dismounted?

'How can you justify the fact that you, the prisoner Lopez, took prisoners officers of our army, and denounced many other officers next day?

"Why, after your capture, did the superior Liberal officers stigmatize you as 'The Traitor?'

"Why were you, the prisoner Lopez, always free?"

Prince Salm-Salm goes on to interrogate Lopez why he betrayed his Emperor and benefactor, and replies to his own question by stating that the primary cause was revenge, because the Emperor had retained Lopez's already filled-out brevet as General for the reason that a "bravo" had laid before his Majesty a document proving that Lopez had been, under Santa Anna's presidency, disgraced and turned out of the army by a general order as a traitor. More details on this subject, already known to the public, follow, and the Prince's declaration closes with these words:—

"I on challenge to meet you, before the world at large, those who accuse you of treason. I accuse you of that crime, and, before the world at large, I accept your challenge. I have thorough confidence in the Government, and hope that it will place no impediments in our way.

"In a very few days I leave this with several of my captive comrades for Oaxaca, our new destination. There you will find me, after the publication of this letter, ready for you, weapons in hand, prepared to answer to you for what I have asserted. I declare to you, however, that I will wage no paper war with you. FELIX, Prince Salm-Salm.

"In Prison, Kloster de las Capuchinas,
Queretaro, Oct. 4, 1867."

I need scarcely add that the cowardly ruffian to whom this conclusive statement was addressed did not comply with the Prince's invitation. The above document settles, I think, at once, and forever the subject of Lopez' treason or non-treason. May he meet with his reward!

—Miss Caroline M. Richings, the well-known American *primadonna*, was married at Boston, on Christmas Eve, to Pierre Bernard, of New York city. The lady is the adopted daughter of the veteran Peter Richings, of the old Park Theatre. Mr. Bernard is a member of the Operatic Comhany of which his wife is the bright particular star. Miss Richings first sang in opera at the Broadway Theatre, in J. G. Walker's *Heri; or the Enchanted Fountain*, December 13, 1852.

GRANT.

His Nomination in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune, this morning.

Under the resolutions adopted at the Grant meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 4th inst., the following committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry out the objects of that assemblage, and take measures calculated to secure the election of General Grant for President:—Messrs. William B. Astor, James Brown, Peter Cooper, James H. Banker, Robert L. Stuart, William T. Blodgett, John Cochrane, S. B. Chittenden, William E. Dodge, James Harper, C. K. Garrison, Moses H. Grinnell, Hamilton Fish, John Q. Jones, Henry Hilton, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor, Samuel Wetmore, John E. Williams, Frederick S. Winston, William H. Webb, Benjamin B. Sherman, F. B. Cutting, C. Vanderbilt, and Alexander T. Stewart, Chairman.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on Thursday evening, at the residence of their Chairman, and was attended by nearly all the members. After organizing, by the appointment of Henry Hilton as Secretary, the Chairman proceeded to call the attention of the Committee to a practical discussion of the most feasible method to secure, as far as possible, the object for which they were appointed. In doing so, he said that the meeting of the Committee, although preliminary, was very important, as it was necessary at this time to settle upon a course of action for adoption tending to carry into effect the views of the meeting at Cooper Institute, from which the Committee emanated. The main object being to secure the election of General Grant, the first thing to consider was how the Committee could aid in bringing about such a result. He then gave a brief outline of what he regarded as necessary for the Committee to do.

First. He would avoid all conflicts with politicians, who might seek to use the Committee in behalf of candidates for Vice-President, or any other position, giving all their efforts in aid of General Grant alone, upon the platform laid down by the meeting; that is, his past record of services to the country, and a confidence that his judgment in the future, as in the past, might be safely relied on to carry the Government through the many difficulties the country must necessarily encounter during the coming four years.

Second. He would issue a short business circular to all commercial men in the country, urging them to come out and do as had been done at Cooper Institute, not waiting for the politicians to lead, but give in advance of them such an expression of the public opinion in every locality as would leave no doubt as to the choice of the people for President, and this, as it were, give embodiment to the general public sentiment outside of party men, and force the nomination of General Grant upon any political convention that might be held, either by Republicans or Democrats.

The names of the various persons to whom he would address this circular could be obtained from the list of business friends and connections of the members of the Committee throughout the country, so as to embrace every person or firm of importance, exclusively of a business character, adding such others to the list as might be deemed useful with whom to open correspondence. Mr. Stewart, in expressing his views of the course to be adopted, remarked that it would be perceived he avoided all connection with mere politicians, while at the same time no cause was given them for complaint.

In thus acting like men of business, they would be showing their fellow-citizens everywhere that they had a decided preference for General Grant as a safe man to trust as chief magistrate, and then, as business men, ask their commercial friends to come out in public meetings and do likewise. In this manner it seemed to him they would lead, and eventually control those who now control the people, and produce a lasting benefit to the whole country, in addition to setting an example for the future which might well be regarded as the beginning of a system to end in the people expressing, in all cases, in advance of conventions, their choice for leading public offices and officials.

In accordance with these views, Judge Hilton submitted the form of a circular letter, which, after earnest speeches by Messrs. Grinnell, Sturges, Garrison, Cochrane, Hilton, Cooper, Dodge, Chittenden, and Winston, received the approval of the Committee, and was referred for adoption and circulation to an Executive Committee of five members, composed of Henry Hilton, Moses H. Grinnell, C. K. Garrison, William E. Dodge, and John Cochrane, who were also authorized to proceed in the manner suggested by Mr. Stewart, by engaging headquarters and committee rooms, opening correspondence throughout the country with the business connections of the various gentlemen comprising the committee, and all others disposed to join in popular demonstrations of like character to that had at the Cooper Institute, so as to present the name of General Grant as the nominee of the people.

Until suitable quarters can be rented, the Executive Committee will meet at the office of its Chairman, Henry Hilton, No. 262 Broadway.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Foundry and Marble Works in Pittsburg—Loss of $50,000.

The Pittsburg papers of yesterday give the following accounts of a destructive fire in that city:—

"On Wednesday morning, shortly after four o'clock, a fire broke out in the establishment of Mr. W. W. Wallace, corner of Plum and Cherry alleys, near Seventh street. The alarm was promptly conveyed to the Neptune engine house, and a general alarm sounded. The steamers responded at once, and although efforts were made to save the building, they proved unsuccessful. The building was of brick and frame iron-clad, and was very extensive, being used as a machine shop, a foundry, and a marble works. The department occupied as a foundry contained patterns valued at $25,000, which were lost. The marble department contained a large assortment of finished work, comprising marble mantels, bureau and table tops, none of which were saved. In the machine shop the valuable machinery was completely ruined. The total loss will probably amount to fifty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of $7500. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and the police are in search of the suspected party. Officer Buchanan, of the Mayor's police, was early on the ground, and succeeded in saving the books and papers of the establishment, and carried them to his residence for safe keeping. The fire spread so rapidly that it was found impossible to save any of the other valuables."

"Michael Scall and 'Reddy' Hughes were before Alderman Butler yesterday, on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. W. W. Wallace. It was alleged that they had sold a box of draughtman's tools which had been in Mr. Wallace's machine shop on the night before the fire, but which was missing on the morning after. The tools were found in the possession of a man named William Devine, who testified that the accused had sold them to him. They denied the charge. An additional charge for arson was made against the prisoners, and they were committed for a hearing on Saturday morning."

A Harrisburg Liquor Establishment Destroyed—Loss of $30,000.

From the State Guard of yesterday.

About 12 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded, and upon repairing to the neighborhood from whence it came we found the establishment of Rahter & Hause on fire. Dense volumes of smoke came out of the doors and windows, accompanied by the frequent explosions of alcohol and other liquors.

At 1 o'clock the flames were bursting through the roof, and it is likely that the entire building will be destroyed. The safe with its contents has been secured. The loss will be $25,000 or $30,000. Insurance $17,000, mostly in Eastern companies. The door back of the office, which has been locked for months, and the key lost, was found standing open. This looks like incendiarism.

The fire was first discovered in the cellar, about the centre of the building, where a lot of old boxes, barrels, and other rubbish had been stored. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in that portion of the building.

Mr. Rahter had just replenished his stock a few days ago, and had a large quantity of liquors on hand. Six or seven immense tanks were filled yesterday with "Zingari Bitters," which, together with his entire distilling apparatus, bottling, and other departments on the second and third floors, were entirely consumed. A small portion of the stock of liquors on the first floor was saved.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY

A Scheme to Complete the Washington Monument—The National Banks to Furnish the Funds—Reinterment of Our Dead Heroes—How a Freedman Did Not Talk Politics with Gen. Grant, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

At a recent meeting of the Washington National Monument Society, J. M. Brodhead, Henry D. Cooke, and William J. McDonald were appointed a committee to report upon a plan to raise funds for the completion of the monument, and to prepare an appeal to Congress. A circular has been addressed to the National Banks throughout the country, asking for a subscription of one-tenth of one per cent on their capital stock, payable one-fourth cash, and balance in one, two, and three years. This subscription, with the appropriation the managers expect to obtain from Congress, will be sufficient to complete the monument according to the original plan.

The Burial Corps of the Quartermaster's Department are now at work at Point Lookout exhuming the bodies of the soldiers buried there. Yesterday seven hundred bodies were brought to this city on barges. They were taken to Arlington Cemetery for interment.

A day or two ago a colored man from the South called at the War Department to deliver a letter to General Grant upon affairs in the South. General Dent, who receives visitors before they are introduced to Grant, submitted the letter to Grant, and soon after returned to the waiting-room, and said to the colored man:—"I am directed by General Grant to say to you that he is a military man, and cannot converse with you on political subjects. Your letter embraces political questions, and the General will not discuss politics with any one. You will recollect," added General Dent, jocularly, "that some time ago Senator Wade tried to get General Grant to discuss politics, but he failed, as General Grant only talked 'horse' to him." The colored man replied:—"I expected he would decline to see me on this subject, but I was determined to try it;" and left, taking his letter with him. What it contained is known only to himself and General Grant.

An Important Letter from Speaker Colfax—Arrangements for General Griffin's Funeral.

The following letter of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has just appeared:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.—My Dear Mr. Conway:—I have but a moment amid multiplied duties to say in reply to your letter that you need not fear that Congress will take any backward steps in reconstruction. We have staked our political existence on the principle that the States lately in rebellion shall be reorganized on the enduring corner-stone of loyalty and justice, and shall be led back to their old places in our council halls by those who dared, amid the tornado of treason that swept over the South, to stand faithfully and fearlessly for liberty and the Union. While I do not believe in confiscation, or anything looking like revenge, and hope to see suffrage as universal as safety to the cause of loyalty will permit, and the restored States guaranteeing education well, I would not modify the terms of reconstruction in any essential feature a hair's breadth. If the former Rebels of the South, whose baffled ambition plunged a peaceful country into the carnage of civil war, refuse to exercise the right of suffrage which Congress proffered to the great bulk of them, on their head and not ours will be the responsibility.

Yours, very truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.
To Hon. Thomas W. Conway, New Orleans.

The funeral of the late General Charles Griffin will take place at 12 o'clock M. to-day. The remains will be accompanied by a military escort suitable to his rank, and the funeral procession will move from the Baltimore depot to Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where the services will be read in the chapel. The following officers will act as pall-bearers:—Major-Generals Emory, Hardie, Carr, Humphrey, Ricketts, Rawlins, Hunter, and Auger. The following order was issued yesterday:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The funeral of the late Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, United States Army, will take place to-morrow, the 28th inst., at 12 M. A guard of honor will report at daylight to-morrow morning, at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to take charge of his remains. The funeral escort will be composed of all the troops within the garrison of Washington, and will form on the avenue, in front of the depot, at 11:30 A. M., and will move thence with the body, by way of Pennsylvania avenue, to the Georgetown Cemetery. The commander of the garrison of Washington is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Bvt. Major-General Emory.
(Signed) J. H. TAYLOR,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., A. A. A. G.
Official: CHARLES B. ATCHISON, A. D. C.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival of A. H. Stephens en route for Philadelphia, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Ex-Rebel Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens arrived here last night, and stopped a short time at the Eutaw House, and then on invitation went to sojourn and recuperate for a few days with a friend. He is *en route* for Philadelphia to superintend the publication of his book on the causes of the late war, and to present the dangers of our country, now being printed there. At present he has not determined to deliver lectures in the North, and says that he will only consent to do so if convinced of his ability to accomplish general good.

News is scarce; the weather mild, with rain last night and to-day.

The Shawmut Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—In regard to the defalcation at the Shawmut Bank in this city, it is ascertained that the cash of the defaulting teller (Henry) is short five or six thousand dollars, from omitting to credit deposits when received, and the balance, viz:—Twenty-seven thousand in compound interest notes, and twenty-seven thousand in bills, which is said to have been stolen from a trunk in the bank vault on the day that the defaulter disappeared.

From Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 27.—An immense meeting was held here at the Court House, to-night, to remonstrate against the course of foreign nations in regard to naturalized citizens. C. D Emory, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Mayor Logan, Colonel Tate and others.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Report of Troubles Between Mexico and Guatemala Believed To Be a Canard—Disastrous Storm on the Coast and Throughout the Interior, Etc. Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The Supervisors have accepted the eight-hour labor system for all contracts for the city and country.

Letters from Southern Mexico by the steamer Montana, make no mention of the boundary difficulty between Guatamala and Mexico. The reported trouble is believed to be a canard.

The communication between Acapulco and the city of Mexico has been re-established. Official information has been received of the dispersion of the brigands and the establishment of a semi-weekly mail between the two cities.

The steamer Idaho has arrived from Honolulu, with advices to December 10.

The British war vessel Chanticleer had arrived at Honolulu from Tahita, and intended to remain several weeks. She lay alongside the United States steamer Lackawanna, and her band struck up "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag," when, in return, the American band gave them "Wearing of the Green," effectually silencing the Britishers.

The new whaling gun invented by Captain Pierce, of the whale ship James Allen, proved a great success during the past season.

The ship Julian arrived from Boston Nov. 27, and was loading with oil for New Bedford. The ship Othello completed her repairs, and sailed for Liverpool Nov. 30.

From the 1st of September to the 10th of December, seventy-three whale ships arrived at Honolulu, with the aggregate of 31,750 barrels oil and 731,300 pounds of bone. Most of the whalers had sailed for a cruize or for home.

The severest storm for many years has prevailed at San Francisco during the past two days. Most of the shipping in the harbor has been damaged. The city has suffered to a great extent. Reports from the interior give accounts of the disastrous effects of the storm. Stage and railroad communication has been temporarily suspended.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day, having been detained twenty-nine hours at the Heads, on account of the weather.

Late advices from the Northern Coast state that the Idaho and Oregon Branch Railroad Company has been organized at Portland to connect the Union Pacific Railroad, and to run through Idaho and Eastern Oregon to the navigable waters of the Columbia. The design of the Company is to induce the Union Pacific Company to take stock in the road and assist in building it.

A convention is called to meet at Rouse City, Idaho, January 6, to memorialize Congress to make a grant in favor of the railroad connection of the Union Pacific Railroad and the navigable waters of the Columbia via Snake river valley, and probably act in conjunction with the Oregon Company.

The Washington Territorial Legislature met December 3. A memorial was introduced, asking Congress to appropriate money to erect lighthouses at important points on the strait and sound. Also, establishing a naval depot at some point on the sound. The mining news from British Columbia is encouraging. A London letter states that the scheme for introducing immigration from England and the Continent of Europe to the colony, has failed. The Board of Education of Victoria has closed the schools for want of funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Arizona advices of December 7 are received. General Granger is relieved of the command of the District of Arizona, and ordered to resume command of military operations in Nevada. General Crittenden is named as his successor.

The Peohutt Indians have submitted to the authorities. General Palmer, of the Union Pacific Railroad survey, was attacked by Indians northeast of Prescott, but without fatal results.

The territorial officers have left Prescott for Tuxcon, the new capital. The mining news is encouraging.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¾@112⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¾@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 10-40s, 101⅜@102.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅜@104⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 99⅛; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 56½; Erie, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 106⅛; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 132; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Missouri 6s, 100; Hudson River, 132. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅛ do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105¾; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, 104⅛. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 10⅜. Gold, 133⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Flour, $7·50@8. Wheat firm at $2·60 for good shipping. Legal tenders, 76⅝.

—A vein of coal over six feet thick has been found two hundred and sixty feet below the surface, at Carlinville, Illinois. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "It is rumored that this coal will be subjected to a critical test, to ascertain its availability for foundry purposes. Should it prove successful, it may be of great importance to your industrial pursuits, and of still greater benefit to enterprises situated in the 'Great West,' and more remote from the coal monopolies of the Eastern States."

—The Turkish Government is trying to turn to account its forests and mines, but the want of means of communication in the interior is an almost insurmountable barrier. So in spite of the great mineral wealth of the country, no one will take the mines. One forest district in Bosnia has been however sold, and is expected to yield $100,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 112¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 101½ for 10-40s; 104⅜ for June and July 7·30s; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for '64 5-20s; 105¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for July, '65, 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28½@28¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Northern Central at 42½, no change; Minehill at 58, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 26½, no change; and Reading at 48¼, a slight decline. 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 64 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; and 23¾ for Catawissa Preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville, and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, and canal shares were dull.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 133⅝; 12 M., 133⅛; 1 P. M., 133⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Money was in moderate demand from the Stock Exchange, and loans were generally made at 6 per cent., the exceptions being at 7. The supply was not sufficiently large to cause lenders to leave balances with the leading dealers in Government securities at 5 per cent., but it was ample, as a rule, at one per cent. below the legal rate—a sure sign of monetary ease. There is a sluggish movement in discounts, and while commercial paper of the first-class passes freely at 7@8 per cent. on the street, inferior grades are out of favor. The disbursements of the January dividends of the banks and other corporations will undoubtedly contribute greatly to swell the volume of loanable funds, and hence an active investment as well as speculative demand for Government and other securities is expected by a large majority of the speculators on the Stock Exchange. The bears, on the other hand, although inactive, say that the cliques are selling out whenever opportunity favors them, and that the expected rise will not take place. The dullness in trade, by making money abundant in Wall street, can hardly fail, however, to stimulate speculation; but the policy of the cliques is of course dependent upon the judgment or caprice of individuals. The market for railway shares yielded slightly this afternoon, but closed steady after being firm during the morning."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"There was a good inquiry late in the day for money from the stock brokers on miscellaneous collateral at 6@7 per cent., growing out of the increase, and in some cases the revival of speculation in what are generally known as the fancies of the Stock Exchange dealings. The offerings to the leading houses at 6 per cent., however, were quite free, and no large sums wanted on the public funds or the dividend-paying railways. The public funds were active, and the 5-20s and 10-40s all on the advance, except the 1862s, which were steady at yesterday's figures. The amount of these bonds supposed to have arrived from the other side by the Scotia, this morning, is variously estimated at from $700,000 to $1,200,000. The steamer also brought out some of the 1847-67 loan due 31st inst., for redemption."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues in full supply to brokers at 6 per cent., with occasional transactions at 7 per cent. Some loans were made on Government means at 5 per cent. Foreign exchange is steady. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109½@110 for commercial; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight 110⅝@110⅝; Paris, at 60 days, 5·16⅛@5·12½; do. at short sight, 5·11¼@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16⅛@5·12½; Swiss, 5·16⅛@5·12½; Hamburg, 36⅛@36⅜; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41⅜; Frankfort, 41⅛@41⅜; Bremen, 79¼@79⅝; Prussian thalers, 72@72¼."

OUR STOCK OF FOOD.—In accordance with our usual custom, says the editor of the *Commercial List and Price Current*, we have made up the stock, in this city, of Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Wheat, Corn, and Oats at the close of the year, in the hands of the Commission Houses, Forwarders, and Millers:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn Meal, bbls.	R. Flour bbls
1867, Dec. 28..	86,800	148,200	1,040	875
1866, " 28..	91,500	158,800	2,538	1,776
1865, " 28..	116,800	166,700	1,066	1,791
1864, " 29..	87,100	124,800	700	945
1863, " 29..	116,600	251,200	1,959	280
1862, " 26..	102,800	167,800	1,900	1,458
1861, " 27..	148,100	178,000	1,524	2,331
1860, " 31..	125,200	115,800	7,834	650
1859, " 31..	117,900	152,500	3,577	957
1858, " 30..	130,700	85,900	3,378	1,903
1857, " 31..	40,100	107,200	1,773	1,091
1856, " 24..	65,000	95,800	18,500	920
1855, " 29..	91,500	121,500	9,360	2,952
1854, " 18..	10,500	43,000	3,535	1,032
1853, " 25..	92,800	106,800	10,325	2,514
1852, " 25..	86,800	125,800	1,420	508

Stock of wheat in the hands of millers in

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1867	31,500	1854	24,200
1866	59,200	1853	37,000
1865	2,800	1854	30,000

Stock of corn in

1867	49,800	1862	41,666
1866	73,000	1861	36,900
1865	29,800	1860	101,000
1864	18,000	1859	34,200
1863	38,561	1858	21,000

Stock of oats in

1867	68,400	1862	76,500
1866	10,250	1861	258,800
1865	60,000	1860	96,000
1864	53,000	1859	79,500
1863	92,800	1858	36,700

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Ocean Oil..... 3¼

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, N. c&p..86 99⅛
$200 do New..... 99⅛
$900 do. N. d b.c.. 99⅛
$300 Pa R 1 m 6s..... 100½
3 sh Mech Bk..... 29⅜
11 sh N Cent..... 42⅞
200 sh Scn N stk.c&p.. 12½
200 sh Leh N stk.....is. 28½
do.....b30. 28¾
100 sh Penna R.....s30. 52
200 sh Phil & E.....b60. 28½
do.....s60. 28⅝
do.....b60. 28¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 2 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; do. 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅜@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 133¼@133⅜. Silver, 128@129½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¼@134; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108⅛; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108½; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117⅛@117¼; August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@106; do. July, 108¼@108½; do., 1867,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Political Power.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Johnson's boldness and sagacity in throwing the name of Hancock, like another apple of discord, among the rival candidates, or like a tub to catch the Presidential whale, is a prime puzzle to all the politicians, who never gave him credit for the aptitude to weigh so well the points in the President-making game. Hancock's name has made a great fuss and takes wonderfully with the Democrats and the Democratic organs in this neighborhood, all of which is because, no doubt, it is a name acceptable to the head centre of Democratic power in this State. Dean Richmond, in the good days of the Albany regency, managing the Central Railroad, managed also the State Democracy. But now there has come forth a greater than the Dean in the person of Commodore Vanderbilt, who drives a handsome four-in-hand where Richmond drove a single pony. Vanderbilt holds the ribbons of the Central, the Harlem and the Hudson River railroads between his forefingers and that of the Erie under his thumb. For the latter there are some scraps of claims outside that amount to nothing. And with these roads the Commodore has a four-fold claim to run the Democratic party—a claim that, like Selkirk's dominion, "there is none to dispute." He runs it accordingly and is the power behind the throne of Democratic glory. His coadjutors, adjutants, aids and subordinates are the Schells—the familiar Dick and dignified Augustus—and Belmont, and, in a promiscuous general way, the whole Manhattan Club. Belmont, with the fortune as well as the tenacity, wit, balance and comprehensive view of the whole Rothschild family, carries the purse, and in virtue of the purse makes party opinion in the party press; for that press, not being independent, not having in any sense the support of the people, must study the thoughts of the party almoner and take its pap and its cue from the same source.

Thus Vanderbilt with his railroads runs the party machine and the conventions. Belmont keeps the right sort of ideas before the people, and the Schells shave the party notes and discount any man's claims for a place in the future Cabinet; and, altogether, it's a very pretty game, and no doubt a source of much anxiety to those who would be on the winning side and are so troubled by the way Hancock's name takes that they cannot for their lives tell which is the winning side. Truly, Democracy prospers under the new power when men cannot say that it may not triumph.

The Franco-Italian Situation.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our latest European mail advices concerning the Franco-Italian difficulty are such as to show the critical situation of affairs between the two powers. The French Government deems the aspect of matters in Italy so serious that "no precautions have been neglected." It is announced that there are ships enough at Toulon and Marseilles to carry five divisions to Civita Vecchia, and that the army of Lyons is only twelve hours from Toulon. Napoleon is holding these menaces over Italy at a time when the Italian people are so enraged about the course of France as to be almost uncontrollable. He is evidently applying the same principle to the Italians that he declared in his recent speech he intended to apply to his own people. He said he meant in these "times of excitement and dangerous impulses" to render his enemies powerless by reminding them of the "firmness of repression and the energy and authority of the ruling power," and he declared that for his part they might rest assured that he would uphold his power firmly and strongly, unshaken by obstacles or opposition. This sort of thing has assuredly worked very successfully in France thus far; but it is not yet certain that it will work with equal success when applied to Italy.

The officer commanding the French army supporting the Pope, made a speech to a deputation of Pontifical officers on quitting Rome, in which he said:—"We abandon Rome, but only to proceed to Civita Vecchia. Remember that behind the brigade which remains in your port stands the French army, ready to advance to your succor and that of the Holy See." A Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the evacuation of Rome greatly mortified the French officers, who rather hoped to come into collision with the Italian army; and he added that these French officers certainly speak as bitterly of the Italians as of the Prussians, and blame their own Government for not showing fight to the Government of Florence.

As to the other side, we are told that all kinds of rumors are prevalent with respect to the ulterior intentions of the Italian Government, which is now supposed to be secretly favoring the manœuvres of the party of action. The same kind of accusation has been brought against it ever since the beginning of the Garibaldian troubles with the Pope. The course of conduct of the Italian authorities gave the charge enough of color to enable Napoleon to use it with great force as a justification for his own movements.

Late advices by telegraph mention a new attempt at negotiation on a new basis. France offers to coöperate with Italy for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter shall be submitted to the approval of the other powers of Europe. But this statement was immediately followed by another to the effect that the French Government was seriously considering the necessity of ordering its troops back to Rome from Civita Vecchia. This last announcement shows how very critical the situation of affairs still continues to be. If war is avoided, the escape from it will be a narrow one. We do not wonder that Victor Emmanuel's daughter, the Princess Clotilde, has spent "several hours" in praying for her father at the shrine of the Virgin in the chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires.

The Plymouth Idea and Mayor Hoffman.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nobody celebrates the anniversary of the discovery of America, though it was an event of some physical and commercial importance. Nobody commemorates the landing of Captain John Smith at Jamestown, or the arrival of Hendrick Hudson, or the Dutch settlers, at the mouth of the Hudson river, or even the settlement of Pennsylvania by one of the purest representatives of the purest of sects. The personal character of Penn, the adventurous heroism of Smith, the entire respectability of the "founder" of Hudson's river, so-called, are all conceded; but the events which have rendered their names most illustrious create no enthusiasm, and incite to no annual commemoration. They preceded the landing of the Pilgrims, and led to the founding of commonwealths of more wealth and physical importance than Massachusetts. But in ideal and religious significance Plymouth Rock overtops them all, and endures, while the breakers, surfs, sprays, or sands, amid which the other events occurred are unremembered in song or story. There are Plymouth churches and and associations in nearly every city; and throughout our institutions, customs, and literature, there is a certain abstraction, which assumes many concrete forms, and which we can only define as the Plymouth idea. This Plymouth idea is essentially religious, missionary, aggressive, philanthropic towards all suffering, except suffering oppressors, firm against tyranny, intermeddling or public-spirited to the extent necessary to enable it to find out whether the world is right, and, if not, to set it right—in short, it is Puritanism, in the pulpit, in politics, and in the world.

Puritanism is a masculine, energetic, theological ism—hard-featured in its serious moods, more given to sound doctrine than to gentle amiabilities, and more appreciative of orthodoxy than of art. We are outgrowing its primal abhorrence of elegant temples, stained windows, frescoes, statues, carved work, organs, and instrumental and unregenerate music. The "Plymouth" church of our leading Western city is the most elegant ecclesiastical parlor in the country. There is a strong tendency in this modern age, fostered by our best and humanest writers, to place the human sympathies on a par with human creeds, as a means of refining and elevating the race. The æsthetic is taking its proper place beside the theological.

All these softening influences are seen nowhere in greater fulness to-day than among the descendants and admirers of the Puritans themselves. Nevertheless, the Plymouth idea, softened and refined by the mellowing influence of time, is still a power in the land. Its fundamental truth, viz., that men are not merely to seek their own comfort and let their neighbors alone, but are to intervene in every relation of society for the reformation of the erring, the deliverance of the oppressed, and the advancement of mankind, is a wholly true and noble one; and, when duly softened and relieved by tender human sympathies, and a profound regard for the delicacies and proprieties of life, it forms, perhaps, the leading idea of our age and civilization.

It is to be expected that Mayor Hoffman, owing his election to the anti-Puritan elements of New York, would not be a warm admirer of that which, wherever it comes into power, leaves to men like him no alternative but repentance or obscurity. Nevertheless, in consenting to appear as a guest at a public dinner in honor and commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, few men would have displayed the bad taste of sneering at New England ideas and institutions in a company assembled to honor them. Mr. Hoffman is reported as saying at this New England dinner:—

"He never heard of but one canal built by a New Englander, and that was at Dutch Gap, and didn't turn out a great success. He hoped when the New Englanders went down South, and took their pianos, which Mr. Beecher spoke of, they wouldn't take any that they brought away from there."

Great allowance should be made for all men whom our pell-mell system of universal suffrage lifts into positions of prominence, but fails to endow with the good taste which such positions call for. But he who would turn a New England anniversary into an occasion for flinging at an audience of gentlemen the slander appropriate enough in a Five Points primary meeting, viz.:—That the New England troops and officers stole pianos from the Southern chivalry during the war, has simply shown himself regardless of those gentlemanly instincts which we must presume him to possess, and to be capable, under less trying circumstances of displaying.

The National Banks.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not see any present necessity for the Democratic party to present more than one issue on the banking and currency questions, namely, the submission of greenbacks for the notes of the national banks. The time has not come for the creation of a new banking system, and will not come until the resumption of specie payments. When the banks can no longer issue circulating notes, they will be deprived of their chief motive for combining to control the politics of the country, and their interests will impel them to return under State control.

As there is a profit in issuing circulating notes, they will be glad to reorganize as State institutions for that purpose, as soon as the condition of the country permits resumption. There is no inducement for them to do so before, because the States have no power to authorize bank notes payable in anything but specie. The declaration of the Constitution is explicit that "no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It was held by Congress that this is only a prohibition on the States, not on the Federal Government; but nobody is ever likely to contend that it does not bind the States.

A surrender of the banks to State control will therefore be favorable to the resumption and to the permanence of specie payments. The withdrawal of their circulation from the national banks will set all their faces Stateward, and the desire to regain a circulation as State institutions, will make them a spur, instead of the clog they now are, to resumption.

The substitution of greenbacks for the national bank notes is an excellent and intelligible popular issue for the Presidential election. It is certain that this Republican Congress will not make the change, and take the question out of the Presidential contest.

The national bank circulation will not be touched by this Congress, and it will form one of the clearest and best defined issues in the Presidential canvass.

The merits of the question are perfectly level to popular apprehension. Everybody knows that the greenbacks are a better currency than irredeemable bank notes. They will pay debts; which the bank notes will not, unless creditors consent to take them. The bank notes derive their credit from their payability in greenbacks—by the banks while solvent; by the Government when the banks fail.

But the chief argument for the change is the great savings it would bring to the taxpayers. This is commonly stated at $18,000,000 a year, but it would be much larger. For it must be borne in mind that the eighteen millions a year saved is eighteen millions in gold, which at the present premium is equivalent to about $25,000,000 in currency. Jay Cooke, in his defence of the banks, and the Comptroller of the Currency after him, made up a balance-sheet to show that the banks pay to the Government more than they receive from it.

This delusion was spiced with a few pertinent items to give it a flavor of reality. The eighteen millions which the banks cost the Government were, for example, put down in coin, while all the items on the opposite side of the account were estimated in currency—a fraud on public credulity to the amount of $7,000,000. The whole exhibit was made up in a spirit equally dishonest. But we wish at present to direct attention only to the amount that would be saved by substituting greenbacks for the bank notes. It is $25,000,000 a year. True, that there is one offset which is pertinent, but even this will dwindle on examination. The offset to which we allude is the tax of one per cent. paid by the banks on their circulation. Those who insist on the deduction assume that it costs nothing to collect the public taxes, while in point of fact it cannot cost less than five per cent.

At this rate it must cost $1,125,000 to collect the $25,000,000 of taxes which go to swell the profits of the banks; so that the circulation of those institutions actually costs the people in taxes including the expenses of collection, $26,125,000. The one per cent. tax on the circulation of the banks is paid in currency. Instead of paying back in taxes on their circulation one-sixth of what they receive, the banks pay only seven-tenths of one-sixth. But as we are reckoning both sides of the account in currency, we must credit the banks with the full one per cent. on their circulation, which leaves a balance against the Government of $23,125,000, and this is the actual cost of the tax-payers each year of allowing the banks to circulate their irredeemable paper as money.

Besides this great saving to the tax-payers, another capital advantage attending a suppression of the national bank notes will be its tendency to hasten the return of specie payments. We have already explained how it would enlist the bank influence on the side of resumption as a means of recovering the profit of issuing circulating notes by reorganization as State institutions. But this is not all. As things stand now, if the Government were prepared in other respects to resume, it could not on account of its obligation to redeem the bank notes. When a bank fails now the Government pays its notes in greenbacks. After resumption it would have to redeem them in gold. If the banks should then suspend they would all suspend together, and the necessity of winding them up and paying their notes would bankrupt the Government.

It is clear then, for these reasons, that the most important financial measure which can at present engage attention is the substitution of greenbacks for the circulation of the national banks. It is better to narrow the currency question down to this one intelligible issue, and fight it out "on this line." When the national banks are stripped of their oppressive privileges, the remaining financial reforms will be comparatively easy.

Wanted—A Candidate.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Democratic party are entering upon the Presidential campaign with the ennobling cry of "Down with the nigger!" and if General Hancock will contrive to subject the Union men of every complexion in Louisiana to those who still hate the Government of the United States, he will be the candidate of the Democratic party. Since he has shown a disposition to undo the work of Sheridan, and to foster the hope that somehow the political and social power of the State of Louisiana will be exclusively confided to worthy patriots like Mayor Monroe and his police, who engineered the New Orleans massacre of 1866, the Democratic papers have begun to perceive what a brilliant soldier, what an able and modest gentleman, and what an accomplished statesman General Hancock is.

General Hancock's military career was distinguished. He did not make a name among the most illustrious of the war, and, while it is associated with many gallant services, it is not identified with any great and decisive action. He was one of many brave and meritorious officers of whom perhaps more was popularly expected than was achieved. But his military career alone, however bright it may have been, would never have commended him to the purveyors of a candidate for the Democratic party. But when the vast and universal popularity of Grant, founded both upon admiration of his resplendent service and confidence in his practical wisdom, revealed to the Democratic managers their doom—when Lieutenant-General Sherman declared that time would but deepen the infamy of the Rebellion, and so ceased to be a possible Democratic candidate—they were compelled to scan the whole army list to discover who could furnish a military mask for the Democratic Copperhead, and, luckily finding General Hancock "conciliating" in New Orleans, they have grasped at him; and, as we said, if he only continues to "conciliate," General Hancock will be the successor of General McClellan in the favor of the framers of the Chicago platform of '64.

Those builders are logical. They then declared in Chicago that the war was a failure, and they are now trying to make it so. They acted then under the counsel of Vallandigham, and with the coöperation of Clement Clay and the Rebel chiefs, and they are now united with the same persons in hostility to the steady Union element of the Rebel States. They represented then the spirit of hatred of equal rights, under the plea of State rights, and they maintain now the State right to destroy the equal rights of citizens. They still hold that the war was really the work of the Northern spirit, and that the Southern States were deeply wronged. They still adhere to caste and exclusive privilege. They still deny the fundamental principle of the American Government; and upon a platform of such hostilities and denials they will ask General Hancock to stand, unless he should betray some sympathy with justice, and generously insist that a loyal man should not be wholly subordinated to the disaffected citizens of the late Rebel States.

Mileage.

From the N. Y. Independent.

There has always been an absurd outcry against mileage. Certainly the Government ought to pay the travelling expenses of public servants whom it summons to Washington in the public service. If a member-elect of Congress lives in Maryland or Connecticut, his expenses will not be great, and might be borne by himself without hardship. But suppose he comes from California or Oregon?

Now we believe in paying the exact cost of the direct (not circuitous) travel between a representative's residence and the Federal capital. But we do *not* believe in paying the cost of fictitious journeys—round trips which are never made—or what Professor Lowell would call "Fireside Travels."

We look, therefore, with something like contempt on the project of some members of Congress to draw mileage for their attendance on the present session. The preceding session closed, one day, at noon; and the present session began the moment after. The members made no journey; they did not even leave their seats. To charge travelling expenses for sitting still is a little more than a strictly honest man (except a member of Congress) would ever dream of doing.

We propose that the matter be compromised by paying the semi-rogues their mileage for going home, on their signing an agreement never again to come back.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers special inducements to all who enter this week for the New Year. For further particulars apply at the office, or send for circulars. 12 23 6t

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ," OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.

Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 12 23 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 31st instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 20th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 26 1m Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Hunt zinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MITCHELL, 12 21 8t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 6 t 18

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, 12 13 thstu1m Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.

WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary. 12 18 1j13

NOTICE.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place. J. MORRELL, 12 24 tuths9t Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co. C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice President.

Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 12 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. 12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

M. B. KEILY, Secretary. 12 16 18t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

HENRY BUMM, 12 23 1j1 City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.

HENRY BUMM, 12 23 1j1 City Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic douloureux and nervous disorders is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists. 12 24 tuths3t

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS. MELODEONS, &c., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the Novelties in HOLIDAY MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Old Velvet Bonnets made over on the new frame. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., Wholesale and retail. 8 16]

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION

NO. 1122 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.,

Has an unusually large variety of beautifully printed, profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound

NEW AND SUPERIOR BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Also, an extensive assortment

Bibles and Devotional Books.

Complete Catalogues of the Society's Publications furnished gratuitously. 12 13 2w

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Superior to any heretofore issued from the American Press, and will compare favorably with the English and Oxford Editions, and at prices at least one-half less.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

12 16 2wrp Below Fourth, South Side.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE of HOLIDAY BOOKS, AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.

CLOSING OUT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

FAMILY BIBLES at all prices.

A large assortment of POCKET BIBLES, PRAYER, AND HYMN BOOKS.

EVERYTHING AT LESS THAN PANIC PRICES.

A large part of our stock at less than HALF PRICE.

CALL FOR THE NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE.

Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. The store will be kept open until 10 o'clock each evening. JAMES S. CLAXTON, Publisher and Bookseller, 12 27 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOK.

HARLEM AND OTHER POEMS, BY B. J. LEEDOM. HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

"A more beautiful volume than this is seldom seen."—N. Y. Citizen.

"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and, as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress on the heart."

For sale by T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers, Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, And by Booksellers generally. 12 21 10t

ATTENTION! AGENTS AND CANVASSERS!

"THE NEW REPUBLIC,"

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to the Political, Literary, Agricultural, Railroad, and Commercial interests of NEW JERSEY,

Is published at CAMDEN, every SATURDAY. It will be a wide-awake journal, hewing true to the line, "let the chips fly as they may." Desiring and expecting to extend its rapidly increasing circulation all over the State, a liberal commission will be given to agents procuring subscribers or advertisements.

Subscription—$2 a year in advance. Address, HARRY L. RONSALL, Editor, Camden, N. J. CHARLES PRYOR, Philada. Agent. 12 17 12t

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Invite attention to their SPLENDID STOCK OF

Laces and Lace Goods.

HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,

Expressly adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales a this season.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 105 SOUTH THIRD ST.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500 NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note, J. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall.

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

We offer for sale the best assortment of SAFES in the City, and invite examination into the merits of our Safe. We think we can convince any person of the superiority of our manufacture over others in the market in the essential points of thorough Fire-Proof qualities and perfect dryness, and the entire security of our Burglar-Proof Chests.

Second-hand Safes. Safes Exchanged.

Safes and Heavy Machinery moved and hoisted. 12 21 mws3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSEMFORDER, 5 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents,
Merino Underwear for Youths,
Merino Underwear for Infants,
Merino Underwear for Misses,
Merino Underwear for Ladies,
Merino Hose for Ladies,
Merino Hose for Misses,
Merino Hose for Youths,
Merino Hose for Infants,
Merino Hose for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed,
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, 3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11 No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of THE PORT RICHMOND POTTERY COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE SARGEANT, assignee of the Port Richmond Pottery Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, January 2, 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 19 thstu 5t*] WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

THE LAST HOUR.

"You say you are tired, darling; then rest till the ringers chime,
And I will call you to hear the bells—oh yes, there's plenty of time.
You may sleep for another hour, love, 'tis but eleven still,
And I will watch for the distant peals of the quarters over the hill.

"Do I remember last New Year's Eve? It seems scarce a year ago
Since you and Cissy and little Frank went tumbling over the snow;
And Gardener brought you the pretty toys from the shop in the little town:
And do you remember the great "snow-man" you wrapped up in nurse's gown?

"Talking does not tire you, darling? Well, rest your poor aching head
On my shoulder; and shall I tell you again all that the shepherds said?
How for a Child they came from the East, from the distant land afar,
And followed the guiding for many a night of the glittering evening star:

"Will angels ever come down again? Well, darling, we do not know
Whether they are permitted now to visit us here below;
But we never see them as prophets did, as we read in the olden time—
The ringers have not yet gone to the church, that's only the quarter chime.

"Yes, darling, the stars are very bright, and the air is cold and clear,
For 'tis freezing hard, and the ground is white, just as it was last year.
The quarters *have* chim'd already, love, and the ringers will soon begin,
And the peal that wakes the slumb'ring town will usher the new year in.

"You cannot hear the footsteps, dear, because of the fallen snow;
Cannot you hear my voice, my child?—now, is that better so?
Turn your face to the wall, and then—there go the ringers, hark!
No, dearest, the lamp is burning still; did you think we sat in the dark?

"Now, darling, rest your weary head—there, upon mother's breast;
After the bells have ceased I'm sure you'll be able to sleep and rest.
There is the stroke of twelve o'clock—baby, how cold your brow!"
* * * * *
Ah, mother, your baby boy's at rest, he sleeps with his Father now!

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—Colonel James, of Urbana, is writing a History of the New Church in America.

—Bishop Simpson lectured in Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, on Monday evening, upon "The Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln."

—Mr. Jay Cooke has built a beautiful meeting-house for the Methodists at Girardville, Pa., and the Rev. D. D. Hudson has been appointed its pastor.

—The new Methodist Episcopal meeting-house at Canton, Pa., of which the Rev. J. Thompson is pastor, is to be dedicated on the 9th of January. The Rev. Dr. Mattison, of Jersey City, will preach.

—The Treasurer of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States has received $13,227·53, towards a $20,000 fund for publishing Swedenborg's works, and keeping the same for sale in the depository.

—During the last six years twenty-two Congregational and three Independent churches have been organized in Northern Illinois, and forty-three houses of worship have been erected, all but eight by missionary churches. Nineteen have become self-supporting.

—At the recent dedication of the new Mission Chapel in Second street, 150 women, who had been addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, marched into the chapel, bearing a banner proclaiming themselves members of the New York Women's Temperence Society.

—The Chicago jail is haunted, and the prisoners say it is the spirit of a murderer, Fleming, who was executed nearly ten years ago, which visits them. Noises of cold, rushing winds, groans, rattling and clashing of bolts, and other pleasant sounds, vary the midnight dullness.

—Mr. John Shirk, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence on his farm in French Creek township, Mercer county, on Tuesday. He was one of the heroes of Perry's victory, on Lake Erie, in 1813, and received a silver medal from the State for his services on that occasion.

—A man named McCune was opposed to the marriage of his daughter to one Barney McAdams, and got into a quarrel with him at Newtown, Scott county, Kentucky, on the 6th instant. The fight ended in McCune shooting McAdams, inflicting a fatal wound. The justice before whom McCune was tried decided that he acted in self defense, and released him.

—Four years ago, the commander of a vessel smuggled a quantity of duck at Boston. He was found out three months ago, and compelled to pay a fine of $5,300. Upon his information, Thayer & Lincoln of No. 13 Commercial street, Boston, are now being tried before the United States District Court for receiving the smuggled goods.

—Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, is in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, April 28, 1774, and joined the M. E. Church in August, 1813. In April, 1814, he was licensed to preach, and continued in the good work upward of 50 years, when an attack of paralysis incapacitated him.

—The Diaspora of the Moravians, is the name for the Synod or governing body of the Moravian Church in America. True to its ancient history, this church is sending out members, under the authority of the Diaspora, to new and destitute places, to preach and gather congregations. They are to visit places where Moravian families are settled. These missionaries have no salary, their travelling expenses only being paid.

—A negro in Anson county, N. C., voted the Conservative ticket. The pale faces thereabout were so delighted with the gentleman's patronage that they gave him forty acres of land. Forty acres for a vote indicates either a wonderful scarcity of Conservative votes or most wretchedly poor land. Probably the latter—sliced from the tract where the more a man owned the nearer he was to starvation.

—Louisville papers give columns to record the arrival, the appearance, the haunts, the companions, the past victories, the present intentions, the future prospects, etc., of Michael McCoole, the gentleman who proposes to punch the head of James Coburn for $5000. The ecstatic Louisvillians inform us that the punching will be done on the 27th of May next, at a point within the orbit of the planet Jupiter. Whether the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, which occur on the earth, in America, about the same time, will attract the largest attendance is questionable. At present Louisville favors the head-punchers.

—M. G. A. Porter, a Northern man, recommended, says the Richmond (Mo.) *Republican*, as a "a gentleman and a scholar," employed as a school-teacher in the Millville district, has been warned by some unwhipped Rebel to leave. Says the *Republican*:—"The Millville neighborhood is chock-full of howling Rebels, who are as bitter and unrelenting to-day as they were during the war. * * Our readers will remember that the school-house was burned down ten months ago because Mr. Cramer, a Northern man, was employed as the teacher. What will be done with the new one, and Mr. Porter, time alone will tell."

—Dr. Rice, when at the head of the Theological Seminary in Prince Edwards, Va., was requested by the people of one of the out parishes to send them a minister. They wanted one who could visit a good deal, for their former minister neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very gentlemanly deportment, for some thought a great deal of that. And so they went on describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was they gave their last minister $350; but if the Doctor would send them such a man as they had described, they would raise another $50, making it $400. Dr. Rice immediately replied, advising them to send for Dr. Dwight in heaven, as he did not know any one on earth that would suit them.

—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is about to be opened to the village of Nineveh, on the Susquehanna, being the point where the road crosses over to the Chenango river, a distance of twenty-one miles from the city of Binghamton, its terminus. This section is all under contract, and a large force is now at work for its completion. The Company intend to complete this last section of their road by the 1st of November next. It is expected that the whole line will then be in complete running order from Albany to Binghamton, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. From Nineveh a road will be built connecting with this, and running thence down into Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where it will connect with the various railroads of that part of the State.

—The will of the late James P. Dickerman, of New Haven, gives to the American Home Mission of New York $10,000; American Bible Society, $10,000; American and Foreign Christian Union, $10,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, $5,000; New Haven Orphan Asylum, $2,000; $5,000 in trust for the aid of City Missions in New Haven; American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York, $5,000; American Missionary Association, $5,000; and the residue of his estate he leaves to the American Home Missionary Society, of New York. His estate amounts to something over $100,000, partly situated in New Haven and partly in his former home In Canada.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises 7·23 Moon Rises 7·25
Sun Sets 4·39 High Water 3 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, D. C. McCAMMON, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 17
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 21
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 28
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 28
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 7
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Passengers—Mrs. L. Patsck, Mrs. Charlotte Weig, Mr. James Edwards, Miss J. Smith, Miss Emma Horn, Mr. John R. Watson.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Barque Ida E. 20 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Barque S. D. Ryerson Raymond, 10 days from Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr J. P. Allen, from Vinalhaven Dec. 4, with granite to Warren. Gregg & Morris. 15th inst., Chincoteague bearing W. 10 miles, spoke schr R. C. Lane, from Port au Prince for New York.

Schr M. E. Taber, Morris, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

City Ice Boat, Schellenger, from Reedy Island, having towed thereto barque Queen of Scots, for Antwerp, which was ashore on Maiden Island but was hauled off by the City Ice Boat without any damage. Brought up from New Castle, barque Ida E. Brig Mary C. Haskell and several brigs and schooners bound out, remained at anchor off Reedy Island, at 11 A. M. yesterday, the channel being entirely clear of ice.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Neuvitas 12 days since, with barque Thomas Whitney's cargo.

Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence at Charleston, reports that on the 14th inst., 30 miles east of Hatteras, experienced heavy gales from southwest and northwest, in which lost the boat, split sails, and had the deck swept.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 32 21, long. 72 30.

Schr Silver Bell, Bailey, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs E. W. Pratt, Kencrick, and Fly, Fennimore, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen, and E. B. Emery, Young, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th instant.

Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, hence, at Portsmouth 24th inst.

Schr R. F. Reeves, of Philadelphia, previously reported ashore on Poorhouse Point, Newport, was hauled off night of 24th inst., by steamtug Charlotte and Isabella, and has been taken on the marine railway for repairs.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, hence, at Trinidad 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The subjoined letter addressed to Capt. Christopher Jolly, of the British ship Universe, by Capt. Somers, of the schr Caleb Stetson, of this city, speaks for itself. We gave an account on Monday last, of the wreck of the schooner, and the rescue of the crew by Captain Jolly and his men. It is pleasant to record such instances of humanity and daring, and Captain Jolly is not only entitled to the thanks of the men he rescued, but likewise the thanks of the whole commercial community:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Capt Christopher Jolly, ship Universe—Dear Friend: On behalf of myself and crew I desire to acknowledge my deep sense of gratitude and the obligations I am under to you for the kindness and care you have bestowed upon us, and the great risk and peril you have undergone in rescuing us from our schooner. You will ever be remembered by us with feelings of great respect and esteem, and that you may have God's blessing rest upon you for your good to us is the earnest prayer of your grateful friend, JAMES SOMERS,
Master schr Caleb Stetson.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 2m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867, $2,589,363.

Capital $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus 1,069,765·00
Premiums 1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies, on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 23]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA:

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. B. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keeney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 2 22 fmw]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, THOMAS SMITH, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY, President. Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser. 7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq., Henry A. Dubrieg, Esq., Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

ATWOOD SMITH,

10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaine, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Deverell, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 9 6

SHIPPING

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, January 11
ETNA.....Saturday, January 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, January 25

and each succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	110	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $100; steerage $35. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Thursday, January 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 18 South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, January 4.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Trevey Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
H. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT.

Sure Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
1 1] WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—

"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Reefing, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 3 No. 102 JONES' Alley.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street.

Invite attention to their very large stock of

FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Of their own importation, which they offer at

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED,

A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.

Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 24]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

AT [12 18 12t

REDUCED PRICES.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our

HOLIDAY SALES.

NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1]4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 22 PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET ABOVE TWELFTH.

FIRST GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,

The proceeds to be donated to the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
MARK HASSLER.....DIRECTOR
First appearance of MADAME ELISA LUMLEY,

Prima Donna Contralto from the Grand Opera of Paris, Milan, and London; also, from the Exeter and St. James' Hall (London) Oratorio Concerts, and late of the Great Concerts, Steinway Hall, New York.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Procession of Priests from Athalia.....Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
3. Air—He was Despised and Rejected" from the Messiah.....Handel

MADAME ELISA LUMLEY.

4. "Zog der Frauen" from Lohengrin.....Wagner
5. "Evening Song".....Schumann

PART II.

1. Overture—"Oberon".....Weber
2. Solo for French Horn—"Berceuse".....Lubeck

MR. KUESTENMACHER.

3. Larghetto, from Second Symphony.....Beethoven
4. Recitative and Aria—"Che faro senza Euridice," Gluck

MADAME ELISA LUMLEY.

5. "Marche des Flambeaux".....Meyerbeer
6. Hymn—"Old Hundred".....Luther

ORGAN AND ORCHESTRA.

CONDUCTOR.....Mr. SIMON HASSLER.

Cards of Admission 50 cents.
Reserved Seats 75 cents.

Can be obtained at the principal Music Stores. Reserved seats can only be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street Concert Hall, and Ehley & Covert's Continental Bookstand.

Doors open at quarter past 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. 12 27

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK. TO-NIGHT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE Glass Slipper. Entitled CENDRILLON.

THE ONLY HOLIDAY PIECE. THREE PRINCIPAL DANCERS, GALLETTI, PENNOYER, AND CARDELLA. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GLITTERING, MAGICAL, EYE-DELIGHTING CENDRILLON. IT PLEASES HUNDREDS, YOUNG AND OLD. LARGE AND SMALL. Produced with TWO HUNDRED NEW COS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Railroad Disasters and the Methods of Avoiding Them.

The press of the country is very generally discussing the recent terrible railroad disaster which occurred at Angola, N. Y,, with a view to suggesting such improvements in our present system of cars, engines, etc., as shall prevent the recurrence of similar calamities in the future. The suggestions made cover a wide field, and serve to show how very defective and imperfect many of our present arrangements are. Some of the improvements proposed relate to the construction and arrangement of car-wheels, so that the fracture of a single one shall not be sufficient to throw the cars from their track; others relate to the matter of brakes, so as to give the engineer full and prompt control of his train without dependence upon the movements of brakesmen; others again relate to the construction of strong parapets to bridges, so that the running off of a train, or of a car, should be impossible; still others relate to the material and construction of cars, so as to guard against that most appalling of all dangers—the liability to burning up in the case of an accident involving the partial demolition of a car. We think this last is the most practical of all the reforms urged. No amount of care in the construction of roads and rolling stock, or in the running of trains, can do away with the liability of cars to run off of the track. It is one of those contingencies which cannot be avoided. The breaking of rails or of wheels when under the influence of frost will continue to happen, and will always be attended with the liability to throw cars from the track, and sometimes down declivities and embankments where the destruction of the car is inevitable. Here the true policy is to guard as much as possible against the resulting dangers, and of these, as our cars are at present constructed, the most appalling is that of fire. Where a car is thrown down an embankment, as in this case at Angola, striking end foremost, the effect is to precipitate the passengers, seats, broken woodwork, and stoves, all into one mass at the end of the car. Almost instant combustion is the result. In the examination before the Coroner concerning the Angola disaster, one witness testified that he reached the car from his house in less than half a minute from the time it plunged down the embankment, and saw the coals of fire from the stove scattered all over the car. The terrible destruction of human life in this case was due clearly to the presence of the stoves. Some were doubtless killed and many wounded by the tremendous concussion of the car as it plunged to the bottom of the bridge, but the greater number of deaths was occasioned by the conflagration which instantly swept through the *débris* of the wrecked car. And as regards stoves, while their presence in a car at all is to be reprehended, yet if they are to be there, they ought to be arranged with special reference to guarding against the perils of fire in cases of accident. The stove doors should be securely *locked*, and the stoves themselves securely strapped to the sides and floor of the car, so that their detachment would be next to impossible. A safe method would be to obtain heat from furnaces located *beneath* the car, as is customary on some roads. In case of the break-up of a car thus arranged, there would be but little liability of the coals of fire being being scattered immediately among the passengers. But the true reform is to discard all these methods of heating, and to resort to steam pipes passing from car to car. This would accomplish the desired result much more perfectly, and would avoid the dangers of fire altogether. The method of heating cars by stoves is most unphilosophical and unsatisfactory. The floors are always cold, while the upper part of the cars is uncomfortably hot. Indeed, as between the present method of heating with stoves, and doing without them altogether, trusting to extra clothing for warmth, we believe that the comfort of passengers would be consulted by the latter.

The frequency of railroad accidents, and the appalling loss of life they are occasioning, must result in turning the attention of legislative bodies to the matter, unless the managers of railroads shall themselves seek out and apply the proper remedies. The risks of railroad travelling are large enough at the best, but the public has a right to demand that those risks shall be made as few and slight as possible.

Fenianism Irrepressible.

Fenianism seems to be farther than ever from being suppressed in Great Britain. Instead of being confined to Ireland the disease has spread to England, where its chief manifestations are just now being made. The London *Times* announces that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London alone. Arrests, trials, convictions, and executions appear only to add fuel to the flames. Instead of open and organized resistance to the Government, the hostility of the Fenians has taken to exhibiting itself in such *outré* forms as the blowing-up of prison walls, the sending of letters filled with explosive powder to prominent officials, and the like. Unfortunately, the injuries done by these novel methods of warfare have mainly been inflicted upon innocent parties, as in the late explosion at Clerkenwell, where but little damage was done to the prison, while a block of dwellings for the poor near by was entirely demolished, and some sixty persons killed and wounded.

As is natural, these transactions are occasioning great excitement throughout Great Britain. The fact of the calling out of thirty thousand special constables in London shows the extent of the alarm in that part of England. It is a condition of quasi civil war.

This Fenian question is assuming such importance that British statesmanship must divine some method of solving it. It can no longer be ignored or postponed. If it do not eventuate in immediate and open civil war, it places Great Britain at the mercy of her enemies, for at the first outbreak of a foreign war the Fenian demonstrations would assume a most menacing shape. Something must be done to pacify Ireland. The wrongs of centuries are clamoring for redress, if not for vengeance. It is not to be expected that the Government of Great Britain will consent to the *independence* of Ireland, but it must do justice by her, or a convulsion which will shake the empire to its foundations is only a question of time.

The Necessity of Freedom in Legislative Debate.

The recent extension of the motion for the previous question in the House of Representatives, is cause of sincere regret to all thinking men. It will be noticed by the readers of the papers, that in the Congressional reports we seldom if ever see any account of a speech in the lower House on the passage of an important resolution. We see that a certain gentleman introduced the measure, made a short speech, and at the conclusion he "moved the previous question." The resolution was then either passed or defeated, with no further investigation of its merits than the address of the mover. This fashion of imposing a "gag law" is no new invention of any political party, but was conceived years age and carried into active operation in the days of Andrew Jackson. But it has grown with the progress of the nation. Whenever either political party secures a decided ascendancy, it resorts to it to cut off the debate of the opposition and secure party legislation. There can be no doubt that its origin is due to a desire to prevent dilatory and factious opposition to measures, and to do away with the power, which was vested under Parliamentary law in an obstinate minority, to delay, if not ultimately defeat, any measure which might be really required for the public good. But it has outgrown its usefulness. It has degenerated, so that it is too frequently used to defeat all frank and necessary debate, rather than to check the "jerrymandering" of factious opponents. The remedy is now worse than the evil, and the days of spirited and intelligent discussion of a public measure seem to have died with the parties of the last generation. Where would be the reputation of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, if the rule had been enforced against them? What chance would oratory have to lay its eloquence before the audience if it was liable at any moment to be cut short by a blow from the Speaker's gavel? What force would be exercised by the most convincing logic if the speaker was limited to seven or eight minutes, as the will of the mover of the resolution dictated? The more the evil of this system is examined, the more loudly will it call for reform. The various representatives are sent to the National capital not to merely vote on a measure, but to confer together and discuss its merits and defects. If the casting of a vote was all that was required, we might have a lot of proxies who would do the duty cheaply and quite as efficiently. It is desired that these members, selected for their peculiar qualifications, should act after being informed by the wisdom of each other. But where is there any opportunity for such an end if the previous question is to continue to rule? What opportunity for a well-posted speaker to instruct his fellow-members? It may be that there is in the House some member who is peculiarly versed in the working of a certain proposition, he may have made it a special study, yet when the question comes up he has no chance to tell those who do not possess his knowledge of the objections to the proposed law. It is passed. A grand mistake is made, which could have been prevented had the spirit of free debate not been legally violated.

This evil has grown now to such an extent that a repeal, or at least a modification, of the rule is imperatively demanded. A committee to investigate a proposed law is excellent, and its reference is proper, but the committee is not the House of Representatives. It does not represent or speak for all the people, and it is fitting that the merits should be discussed at large in the House. We are heartily glad that the Senate has never recognized any such rule. There exists in that body no such thing as a previous question. There is no end to the debate on an important issue until all that desire have spoken. By this means the only really satisfactory result possible is reached. The concurrent opinion of the members decides the question. Yet we do not find any unnecessary delay arising therefrom, and even if there did, it were better to submit to the boredom of a stupid speech than remove from the House one of its distinctive characteristics. We therefore favor the repeal of the present rule, and the substitution in its place of one that will prevent inordinate debate, but will not act as a gag law. Thus, for instance, the previous question should not be moved on the same day on which a motion comes up for consideration, that is to say, allow a day to the debate on any important topic. This is little enough, and would be a great improvement on the present law, where five minutes is sometimes given as a matter of grace, and that, too, as though a concession was being asked and allowed. The right of free speech is guaranteed to every private citizen, yet how much more important that it should be sacredly preserved to public servants! We hope this matter will receive the early attention of the House. It is a measure which will benefit not only the dominant, but also the opposition party, and prevent all dangerous and crude legislation in our beloved nation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD below Walnut, will be open for divine service, as usual, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D. Residents in the neighborhood, and especially young men, are cordially invited. *

THE EIGHTH OF THE SERIES OF sermons to Medical Students, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. B. WATSON, D. D., at SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH street, below Market, on Sunday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for students. *

REV. W. P. BREED, D. D., WILL preach a Sermon to Children on Sabbath afternoon, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock at WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and Spruce streets. Subject:—"Big Trees from Little Seeds." *

OLD SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Fifth. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D. Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon to young ladies. *

PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, HOPE HALL, No. 214 PINE Street, 2:30—Lecture by E. V. KNAPP; subject—"Evidences of Immortality." 7:30 P. M.—Professor Jackson on "Religion." Free discussion. All invited. *

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets. Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Congregational Bible Class at 9¼ A. M. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. KENDALL, of New York City. *

TRINITY P. E. CHURCH, CATHARINE, above Second street.—Rev. JOHN W. BROWN, rector elect, will preach in this church to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Sermon appropriate to the closing year, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. All invited. *

THE CHURCH AND MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS of the SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will celebrate their Anniversary on Sunday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. *

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL, To-morrow evening, begin a course of Sabbath evening discourses, entitled "Ten Stout Warnings to Young Men." *

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND WILL preach in Trinity M. E. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race on Sabbath next, 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. *

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday schools of the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will hold their Anniversary to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. *

SECOND SERMON ON THE PARABLE of the Talents, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, to-morrow at 3½. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

THE SUBTLE ESSENCE OF THE Queen Flower of the Tropics is concentrated in Phalou's "Night-blooming Cereus"—a perfume so delicious, permanent, and refreshing that in all the varieties of floral scents there is nothing that can vie with it.—*Lancaster Examiner.* 1t

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Winter Term begins MONDAY, January 6. Vacancies for Beginners and Advanced Pupils for Singing, Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc. Harmony, Elocution, and Languages. Tuition—$10, $15, and $20 per quarter. Under a thorough system of instruction taught by the best Professors. S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT. Office hours, 8 to 10 P. M. 12 28 2t*

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years.
12 28 12t JOHN MOSS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
1t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1867.
The Annual Election for Twenty-eight Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [12 28 13t] HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. C. R. LINDSAY,
1t Secretary.

FIRE—NO MORE DETENTION.—The Fire Department and the Presidents and Directors of the City Passenger Railways are invited to be present at a trial of "Wilkinson's" Patent Fire Hose Jumper on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at FIFTH and MARKET Streets, on the Market Street Railway. 1t*

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—THE memory of Dr WISTAR is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption or some other form of Pulmonary disease. None genuine unless signed
1t I. BUTTS.

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE,
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 1uthsly

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthsat
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

CONSUMPTION CURED

The True Remedy at last Discovered

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF PROFESSOR TROUSSEAU, OF PARIS.

The new plan of treating pulmonary diseases with Fresh Meat is creating a profound sensation in Europe. Its beneficial results have been heralded through the press in both hemispheres. The Fresh Meat Treatment was first tried in Russia by Dr. Weisse. The results were no less gratifying than surprising. Consumptive cases, in his hands, which had previously baffled the most skilled of the profession, yielded rapidly, as by charm, under the new treatment. But it is to Professor Trousseau, of Paris, that the world is chiefly indebted for making known to the afflicted the great feature of the Fresh Meat Cure. It is positively asserted that "in no less than TWO THOUSAND CASES in which it has been tried, it proved successful in NEARLY ALL." The Fresh Meat Cure is now first offered to the American Public as a Proprietary Remedy. It is put up in the form of a Syrup, each bottle containing the nutritious properties of one and a half pounds of Raw Meat. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the medicine will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the nineteenth century.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BERKS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"Consumption has been for centuries considered as incurable by the medical faculty, and more especially that feature of it called Tuberculous Consumption. In a practice of nearly *forty years I never cured but one case*, and that was a Miss Trostel, then about seventeen years of age, residing about ten miles from this city.

"A member of my own family, and the dearest of all, became affected with this deadly malady, and, as may well be judged, everything that science, experience, and affection could do were called into requisition without avail, when, by the merest accident, a paper was placed in my hands which covered the whole subject. I at once observed that it corresponded with a life-long opinion of my own—that consumption cannot be cured by any agent or combination of agents of the materia medica, except by mere chance, as it happened in my case, as above stated. I at once sent to Philadelphia for the remedy, and on opening my office, on Monday morning, I found the Howard Express before my door with the article required. I immediately administered 'Upham's Fresh Meat Cure,' as ordered, when, to my astonishment, she found considerable *relief the very first day*. This was on the 28th of October last. She has continued its use ever since, and, *as if by a charm, she is daily and geometrically improving in health*. The truth is, her relatives and the whole neighborhood are *astonished at the effects of this valuable remedy*. Anthony A. McDonough, M. D.,
"Nos. 215 and 217 S. Fifth street.
"Reading, Nov. 11, 1867."

A CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED.
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1867.
S. C. Upham—Sir:—My wife has had the *Bronchitis* with a violent cough of several weeks' standing. At last she *could not speak above a whisper*. I purchased a bottle of "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," and she commenced using it according to directions. After taking the *first dose* her cough was better, and after *four or five doses she was cured of her cough and soreness, and her speech was restored*. I will always keep a bottle of the "Meat Cure" in my house, for I am satisfied that all that is necessary to convince any one of its merits is to make a trial of it, and I cheerfully recommend it to all whose condition demands anything of this nature. I want some of your circulars to send to my friends in New York and Boston. Joseph J. Rivers,
No. 753 Howard street.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, for CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, is prescribed and recommended by Physicians all over the country, and is *performing more cures than all other remedies combined*. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In order to place UPHAM'S Fresh Meat Cure within the reach of all classes, the price will be as follows:—$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. A package of six bottles, sent by express, securely packed, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and principal druggists throughout the United States. None genuine without the signature on the wrapper of each bottle of "SAMUEL C. UPHAM, Sole Proprietor." Circulars sent free to any address.

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT.

NEW YEAR RETURN GIFTS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
ELEGANT CHROMOS,
WALNUT AND GILT FRAMES,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

And the following new Juvenile Books, received since Christmas, for

NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

The Red Cross, by Oliver Optic.
Dotty at her Grandmother's, by Little Prudy.
Seek and Find, by Oliver Optic.

Our regular stock of STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings, late Publications, Poetical Works, etc., has also been replenished with new and fresh copies, all selling

AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW RATES.

A specialty made of all the different editions of

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS!

In Paper, Cloth, and Fancy Bindings; Diamond Edition, 14 vols; Globe Edition 13 vols.; People's Edition, 18 vols.; Illustrated Library Edition, 26 vols. all at a

Heavy Discount from Publishers' Prices.

Competition among Publishers having reduced the price of Dickens' Works to such low figures that they are losing money: we advise the public to take

Advantage of the Low Prices,

AND BUY NOW AT [12 24 2t

C. W. PITCHER'S

Great Cheap Book House,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

HARRIS' SEAMLESS

KID GLOVES,

Ladies' Fur Top Cloth Gloves,
FULL LINE
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves,
Best British Hosiery,
Real French Whalebone Corsets,
87½ Cents.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Etc.

AT LOWEST PRICES,

HAMRICK & COLE,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

12 28 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened to-day the last case remaining on hand of the FINEST QUALITY

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,

SCARCE AND VERY DESIRABLE.

For sale wholesale and retail. 12 27 fstu 3t

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 31	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	6-20's of 1864.
137 38	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$161 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93 33	do.	do.	5 7-10 cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18	do,	do.	7-3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

KLEEMAN'S PATENT

ST. GERMAIN OR STUDY LAMPS.

These Lamps will burn Kerosene of poor as well as best quality, and also any other kind of oil. They give a very superior and steady light, emit neither smell nor smoke, and are easily managed and kept clean.

Testimonials have been given by highest and most competent authority as to the safety of these Lamps against explosion. For sale by

PHILIP RICE,
Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter,
No. 928 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Also on hand, a great variety of the newest patterns of Gas and Oil Chandeliers, Porcelain Shades, Globes, etc. etc. City and country houses fitted up with Gas and Water on the most reasonable terms. 12 23 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of

USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,

TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1332 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 6S,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.
Also, Currency 6s, and Country 7s. For sale by
CHARLES B. KEEN,
12 28 tuth10t **NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.**

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—A large assortment of Wood-top Parlor and fine Steel Skates of all sizes, selling off at reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of Table Cutlery, Plated Spoons, Forks, and Castors, Britannia Ware, and Waiters. W. W. EMERICK, House Furnishing Hardware Store, No. 721 MARKET Street 12 24 12trp

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above the Seven Mile Stone and near Tacony. Also, factory and dwellings to let. Inquire on premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 616 LOCUST Street. [12 28 3t*

ARCH STREET STORE TO RENT.—THE Lease and Fixtures of the spacious store No. 923 ARCH Street will be sold a bargain. 12 28 6t 4p*

$2500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 12 26 3t

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30,

McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at their Store, No. 506 MARKET Street, a large and superior assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, etc., to close consignments for the present season, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

McCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers,
12 26 3t4p No. 506 MARKET Street.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,030,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting

$102,000-00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 408 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
Charles E. Elmes, late of Phila. National Bank,
W. J. Griffitts, Jr. 10 23 ws24t4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in that of New York, New England and Baltimore

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

FINEST QUALITY,

Forty Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)

No. 115 South THIRD Street.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,

40 Cents Per Pound.

DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS, PRUNES, PLUMS,
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS,
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,

And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest prices. [12 19 th2w

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine and Locomotive. Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.

J. M. ALLEN, President.
C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. M. Allen, President.
Lucius J. Hendee, Pres't Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
Frank W. Cheney, Ass't Treas. Cheney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co.
John A. Butler, Pres't Conn. River Banking Co.
Charles B. Beach, of Beach & Co.
Daniel Phillips, of Adams Express Co.
George M. Bartholomew Pres't. Amer. Nat. Bank.
James G. Batterson, Pres't Travellers' Ins. Co.
Edward S. Reed, Sup't. Hartford and N. Hav RR.
Chas. M. Pond, Treas Hartford and N. Haven RR.
Thomas O. Enders, Secretary Ætna Life Ins. Co.
Leverett Brainard, of Case, Lockwood & Co.
G. Crompton, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester.
Daniel L. Harris Pres't Conn. River RR., Springfield.
Earl P. Mason, Pres't Prov. and Wor. RR., Wor.
Geo. Ripley, of Geo. Ripley & Co., Lowell.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.

F. & E. A. CORBIN,
Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania
OFFICE, No. 430 WALNUT STREET,
12 17 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of

Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,

BY THE MANUFACTURER,

J. A. YOST,
NO. 814 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Second.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,

Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,

Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STERLING SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We have frequently referred in these columns to the immense stock of goods in Silver-Plated Ware to be found at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; but, notwithstanding the immense amount of goods sold during the holidays, their stock on hand is still very large, and offers great inducement to purchasers of holiday or bridal presents. Here every article in the way of Silver-Plated Ware may be found, and manufactured in their own establishment, under the direction of John O. Mead & Sons. This fact alone should induce every person using plated ware to purchase it at this store, as John O. Mead & Sons have obtained an enviable name in the manufacture of hard metal goods, and were the first to introduce Silver-Plated Ware in this city. They sell their wares all over the United States and Canadas, and have gained a world-wide reputation. We would again urge on our readers to visit this establishment and examine their goods. The attendants are polite, and afford customers every facility to look over their large stock. At some future time it is our intention to give the readers of THE TELEGRAPH an extended account of this extensive manufactory, with the number of hands employed by this enterprising firm in the production of these magnificent goods.

THAT there will be no further postponement of the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute is an established fact. The distribution will assuredly come off on the 8th prox. The agents have all been instructed to make complete returns by this time, in order that there may not be the least possible delay. Those who wish shares should apply at the office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

BEFORE the close of the year, if Winter Clothing is bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, not only will bargains be had, but a Happy New Year is, in a great measure, guaranteed. The splendid Clothing that is sold here at such low prices cannot fail to make any purchaser happy.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.

Opera Glasses very low. 248 North Eighth street, (second story.)

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it is the grasp of the strong hold of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use the infant growth is guaranteed natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

THERE can be no permanent cure of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any distressing nervous disease, unless the nerve fluid be first thoroughly toned and stimulated. In order to insure this take an occasional dose of DR. TURNER'S LIVE PILLS. CURE FOR NERVOUS NEURALGIA PILL, and no disease of this character can remain in your system. Apothecaries have this medicine.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
Presents for Ladies.
Presents for Gents.
Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Clothing, Sixth and Market streets. } A Card.—Previous to taking the account of stock we have lowered all the prices. Bargains

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

CHIPS FROM THE LONDON BLOCKHEADS, CHOPPED OFF BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

Chips from "Punch."

IN A WHISPER.—"No man is a hero to his valet," is an assertion of frequent occurrence. Has poor maligned man ever had the courage to hint that no woman is a heroine to her maid?

THE BEST THING OUT.—An aching tooth.

LIGHT AND DARK.—A novel has just been published, called "Fair Women." Are the blondes to have undisputed sway? Is there no author who, in the cause of the brunettes, will gallantly write a story—it cannot fail to please, if of a gloomy complexion—and entitle it "Dark Women?"

FOOD FOR THE IMAGINATION.—Fancy bread.

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA.—Apropos of the Negus of Abyssinia, there is no want of Whine (in some of the papers), but the real difficulty is, to say where the order is to come from.

BUTTER UPON BACON.—When Mr. Thaddeus Stevens tries to persuade the people of the United States that the public debt is to be paid off in greenbacks, he will only find green backers.

FAMILY PRIDE.

First Boy. "My Father's a Orficer."
Second Boy. "What Orficer?"
First Boy. "Why, a Corporal!"
Third Boy (evidently "comic"). "So's my Father—he's a Orficer, too—A General he is!"
Fourth Boy. "Go along with yer!"
Third Boy. "So he is—he's a General dealer!"

CONUNDRUM.

Why is Charles Dickens like one of *Little Bopeep's* sheep? Because he's left his "tale" behind him.

AN OLD NURSERY JINGLE NEW RUNG.

King Theodorus kept his hill-wall;
King Theodorus wouldn't sing small;
Napier his horses, his mules, and his men,
Will catch Theodorus—who can say when?

THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES—Speech.

Chips from "Judy."

A CAUTION.—Don't be too anxious to solve a conundrum. Judy knows a man who got two black eyes in endeavoring to find out "the difference between a man and a woman fighting in the street."

WHEN a person well replenishes a fire, how does it feel? Grateful (!)

A DRY REMARK—"Let's liquor."

A BRIGHT IDEA.—It has been suggested that it is because the Brights are "cotton people" that the people cotton to them. Ahem! Is it not possible that the influence of cotton might turn out to be bale-ful?

WHAT is the best remedy for a flagging of spirits? A flagon of wine.

ON THE LOSS OF HIS LAST TOOTH.
(By a Veteran minus his Molars.)

'Tis true that life a span is, but
We may changes see,
I when a child my own teeth cut,
But now my teeth cut me.
It don't afford me pleasure sweet
To part with former chums;
But I without my teeth must eat—
Yes, that I must—by gums!

Chips from "Fun."

A NOTE WITH "A HITCH" IN IT.—An actor may be said to resemble a sailor—each is distinguished by his particular ROLE.

Vers DE SOCIETE.—"The Glass of Fashion."

A CONUNDRUM.—BY A VERY RUDE OLD PARTY.—Why is a lady's throat like an appendage to her watch? Because it's a chatter-laine (chatelaine.)

FAVORED BY LORD DUNDREARY.—Why is the six-horse roller at work in Hyde Park like an Ancient Briton? Because it's "weawing the woad."

GIVE HIM HIS DUE.—It is altogether too absurd to say that "Man is not perfect"—who is there who has not met with perfect strangers, some who were perfect rascals, and not a few who were perfect fools?

THE CONTENTED TRAMP.

Don't tell me of grand dinners, which
Make folks with envy fret;
While here I lie beside the ditch
I'm getting my bank-wet.

Don't talk to me of splendid wine,
That set folks longing so—
Here on this deal-plank couch of mine
I'm getting my Board-oh!

Don't name cigars of rarest brand,
That Britons seldom see—
For every hedgside in the land
Finds lots of weeds for me.

I live so well where'er I go
In Unions any day—
Prince Metternich himself, you know,
Might envy my Toke-eh?

FROM THE EGYPTIAN HALL.—I'M CHARMED to see you, as the performing snake said to the spectator. The compliment was not returned.

Chips from the "Tomahawk."

OUT of respect for public opinion (as interpreted on Clerkenwell green and in the Morning Star), Madame Tussaud has changed the name of "The Temple of Fame," in which all distinguished murderers looked for a niche, from the "Chamber of Horrors" to the "Chamber of Martyrs."

HOW TO GRILL BONES.—The Danae, sister ship to the Amazon iron-clad ram, is under orders for the West Coast of Africa. The Government has not perhaps been yet informed that the heat is above the average at Sierra Leone, or they would know that an iron-clad becomes a floating stove in such waters, and if our sailors must be broiled, why not do it genteelly on a gridiron at once?

IRELAND'S WRONG.—The Right to Murder.

Chips Picked up Here and There.

DRY, BUT NOT THIRSTY.—Curran, conversing with Sir Thomas Turton, happened to remark that he could never speak in public for a quarter of an hour without moistening his lips, to which Sir Thomas replied that in that respect he had the advantage of him. "I spoke," said he, "the other night in the House of Commons for five hours, on the Nabob of Oude, and never felt in the least thirsty." "It is very remarkable indeed," rejoined Curran, "for every one agrees that it was the driest speech of the season."

"I TAKES 'EM AS THEY COME."—A Cantab one day observing a ragamuffin-looking boy scratching his head at the door of Alderman Purchase, in Cambridge, where he was begging, and thinking to pass a joke upon him, said: "So, Jack, you are picking them out, are you?" "Nah, sar," retorted the urchin, "I takes 'em as they come!"

—A MAN whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said: "You know, Doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful coolly replied that he did not "see the least necessity for that."

CHIPS FROM DOMESTIC WOODEN MEN, CHOPPED OFF BY THE SERIES EDITOR'S ASSISTANT.

Chips from "Harper's Weekly."

A HORSE (MARINE)—The Walrus.

"Tell me, ye angelic hosts, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above? The shining angel band replied, to us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printer's books can never enter heaven."

—The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture:—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be," soliloquized Sambo, "but when dat man died de *Lord didn't owe him a red cent!*"

—"Ah!" said old Mrs. Doosenbury, "larning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it! Why, would you believe it, I'm now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year? and them's spring, fall, and autumn! I larnt the names of them when I was a little bit of a girl!"

A PASSAGE OF ARMS.

Hair-dresser.—"Hair's very dry, Sir!"
Customer (who knows what's coming).—"I like it dry."
Hair-dresser (after a while, again advancing to the attack). "Head's very scurfy, Sir!"
Customer (still cautiously retiring).—"Ya-as, I prefer it scurfy."
Assailant gives in defeated. Cannot sell any hair-water this time.

THE SONG OF THE HORSE.

A poor old stage-horse, lank and thin,
Not much else than bones and skin,
I jog along, week out, week in,
Kicked, and cursed, and meanly fed,
Jammed in the side and jerked by the head—
And the thing I can't at all make out
Is, what on earth it's all about.

Why was I made to toil and tug
For this odd little human bug,
Two-legged, dumpy as a jug,
Who sits aloft my ribs to batter—
Or why was *he* made, for that matter?
And, if I needs must be created,
Why is it that I was not fated
To prance and curvet, finely mated,
Silver harnessed, sleek and fat,
With groom and blanket, and all that?

Here I go, day after day,
Pounding and slipping down Broadway,
Dragging these curious biped things,
With forelegs gone, and yet no wings—
Where they all go to I don't know,
Nor why in the world they hurry so,
Nor what good use Heaven puts them to!

It wasn't my fault, you see, at all,
That my joints grew big, and my muscles small,
And so I missed of a rich man's stall.
I'm clumsy, crooked, stupid, slow,
Yet the meanest horse is a horse, you know.
And his ribs can ache with a kick or blow,
As well as the glossiest nags that go.
O Lord, how long will they use me so?
And when may the equine spirit go
Where glorified horses stand in a row,
Switching their bright tails to and fro,
Careless of either wheel or whoa—
Where oats are always *àpropos*,
And flies don't grow—
O no!
O!

A CITIZEN of Nantucket sold a horse to a cavalry officer during the war, and warranted him to be a good war-horse. The soldier came back afterwards in a towering passion, and said he had been swindled.

"As how?" said the Nantucketer.

"Why there's no go in him, and yet you warranted him a good war-horse."

"Yes, I did; and by George, he is a good war-horse—he'd sooner die than run!"

THE LATEST CURIOSITIES.

A fence made from the railing of a scolding wife.
A plate of butter from the "cream of a joke."
The small coins in "the change of the moon."
The original brush used in painting "the signs of the times."
The latest contract with the "Trade Winds."
The chair in which the sun sets.
A garment for the naked eye.
The hammer which broke up the meeting.
Buckle to fasten a laughing-stock.
The animal that drew the inference.
Egg from a nest of thieves.
A bucket of water from "All's well."

Chips from Limbs of the Law.

—A United States Judge is credited with the authorship of the following joke. He was recently trying a case of alleged infringement of patent. A bran-dusting machine was brought into the court-room, that the jurors might see it at work. The Judge looked at it a moment or two and then remarked:—"I hope counsel will not be guilty of throwing dust in the eyes of the jury with that machine."

MAYHEM.—The young gentlemen connected with the Law School may find in the following a new definition of an important legal term:—

Out in Illinois a Justice of the Peace was recently elected who is not particularly noted for legal attainments. Wishing to have a little fun, a friend asked him what he would do were a case of mayhem brought before him for trial. The "Squire" looked a little puzzled at first, but soon began to look wise, and said:—"I had a case of that kind when I was 'Squire' before, so I just ordered the fellow to jail, and after staying there for a week he was willing to marry the girl!" That, we suppose, is about the view of it that would be taken by Judge Peirce.

A "LITTLE JOKER" IN COURT.—In the good old times in Kentucky, when "substantial justice" was administered in a log cabin after a very and easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain moneys which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded out of by the ingenious operation known as "thimble rigging." In the course of the trial, plaintiff's counsel, who happened to be an expert, undertook to enlighten the court as to the *modus operandi* of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and "the little joker," and proceeded, suiting the action to the word.

"Then, may it please the court, the defendant, placing the cups on his knee, began shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was the 'little joker,' meaning thereby, may it please the court, this ball, with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance, when I raise the cup so, your honor supposes that you see the ball."

"Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he had detected the ball, as one of the cups was accidentally raised. "Why, any fool can see where it is and bet on it, and be sure to win. There ain't no defrandin, thar."

"Perhaps your honor would like to go a V on it?" insinuated the counsel.

"Go a V? Yes, and double it, too, and here's the rhino. It's under the middle cup." "I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury.

"And I, and I," joined the jurors, one after the other, until each one had invested his pile.

"Up!" said his honor.

"Up" it was, but the "little joker" had mysteriously disappeared. Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favor of plaintiff, on the ground that it was the "derndest kind o' defrandin'."

MRS. BROWN IN AMERICA.

[SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, ESQ.]

I'm sure it's a mercy as I'm alive to tell the tale, for what with one thing and what with another, one would think as the 'Merrykins was bent on my distraction, for of all the people to worret and fidget as ever I see, the 'Merrykins beats 'em, as just suits Brown, but I can't abear bein' hurried and drove to death, and as to Brooklyn, where we went to stop along with Joe's wife's aunt on the mother's side, why it's a lovely place no doubt, with trees agrowin' all about the streets quite nat'ral, but I can't say much for the pavement, as it is that uneven as it throws you down at every turn, as the sayin' is; but 'owever they come to build it on the other side of the water, with no bridge for to carry you safe over, with what they calls a steam ferry as were werry nigh my death, and all tho' Mrs. Skidmore and 'er daughter, as were Joe's wife's aunt's name, a-goin' over with me to New York.

Well, we took it werry gently to the top of the 'ill as the ferry is at the bottom on, and jest as we got to the ferry as the ground slopes werry much down to, Mrs. Skidmore says "Urry up, for we're jest in time," and off she sets with Julia a-dragging' me on. We goes thro' the gate, and on I were a-rushin' when the man says to me, "'Old on!" as in course I thought he meant me to keep on, and so I did, and if that ferry-boat didn't glide away jest as I put my foot on it, and into the water I goes with a flop as you might 'ave 'eard for miles around. As for me, I was a-guggling' and a-strugglin' a kickin' about, and don't remember nothin' but a thump on the 'ead, and then bein' dragged up wiolent with a 'ook in my pack-gathers. I was ever so long afore I was myself, and there I was with everythink on me drenched thro' and thro', with my umbreller gone, and my redicule floated right out to sea.

Mrs. Skidmore she did put me out, for if she didn't say as she 'ollered to me to wait for the next boat, while I can take my 'Davy, as the sayin' is, as Julia pulled me slap into the water thro' a-jumpin' on board the boat, as I was not up to the ways on.

They squeezed away at me for to dry me, but, bless you, I was in sich a pickle as I says, "I must go back!" but, bless you, there ain't ne'er a cab to be 'ad for love nor money. I says to Mrs. Skidmore, "Walk I can't, as to goin' in them cars, as don't take you near the door, I won't." "Well," says she, "we must get a carriage," and so she did arter a time, and 'ome I went in it; and if the feller didn't take and charge me pretty nigh ten shillin's.

I don't think as I ever know'd what rheumatics were afore that time, as kep' me in bed over a week, and Joe obligated to go 'ome without me, thro' his wife bein' took ill sudden, so is a sure sign as troubles never come single, as the sayin' is.

I never can forget, tho' I 'opes as a Christian I forgives, the way as Mrs. Skidmore went on with Brown a-sayin' as it were my own fault as I fell in the water, whereas it were 'er doin', as a reg'lar push and drive woman as 'ave worrated three 'usbands into the grave, and is a mask of skin and bone 'erself. So I says to Brown, "I'd rather stop in this bed for ever than go out with that old weasel agin," and so I would; but law, it's foolishness to say as you won't do nothink, for as sure as you says so, you're obligated to break your word—leas, ways that's 'ow it always is with me; and so it proved about Mrs. Skidmore, for I was jest a gettin' over the cold as the water 'ad give me thro' never bein' used to it, as in course don't come nat'ral to human bein's, but all werry well for fish, as is a cold-blooded lot. I was gettin' on werry nicely, when Mrs. Skidmore says to me, "It would do you a world of good to get out a bit." I says, "No doubt, but I ain't a-goin' to cross that steam ferry no more." She says, "No, we'll go out to Coney Island, as is a lovely spot." So I says, "'Owever will you get there, if it's a hiland, and not cross the water?" "Oh," says she, "the cars takes you." "Well," I says, "I've only got one thing to say, as them cars must stop for me or I don't go;" for, bless you, them "Merrykins will jump on and off while the train's in motion, and leave a widder and orphins afore the day is out and think nothink of it, tho' went out in full 'ealth to business in the mornin', as 'appened two streets off where we were a-shoppin', and her youngest only five days old, as didn't seem to mind nothink so long as he were buried decent, and the 'ouse like a fair all the time, as would 'ave drove me mad, tho' in course a true friend in affliction is what every one is glad to see; so, as I was a-sayin', either stop the car, or on it I don't put my foot.

So she promised me faithful as she'd stop the car, and off we sets, and gets to the corner where we was to meet that car as came along werry gradual and stops for us; leastways for Mrs. Skidmore, as 'opped up like a bird for lightness, and I was follerin' 'er and 'ad got my foot on the step, when on goes the thing a-draggin' me with one foot on the ground and the other on the step. Parties as was standin' on the steps, as is their ways, 'auled and pulled at me for to get me up, but law bless you, all as I did was to pull a old feller, in a straw 'at, right off into the road, and there we was a-layin' and another car a-comin' in the oppersite direction as would 'ave been over our bodies but for a colored party as they calls them niggers as pulled me up by main force, and nearly dislocated me from 'ead to foot, let alone bein' mauled by 'is dirty 'ands as soiled me dreadfully, and if Mrs. Skidmore 'adn't gone on ever so far afore she missed me out of the car through a-meetin' a friend in it, she said as she got a-talkin' with. I don't think as ever I felt more shook and bruised than I were when that nigger set me down on somethin' as proved to be white, wash. As for the old man as I'd pulled off the car, he was uncommon short, a-sayin' as he should miss a appointment all through me. Mrs. Skidmore, she came back for me and wanted to 'urry me on, but I says, "It's all werry well for you, mum, as I've 'eard say come from a Buffalo to go on like that, but don't suit me as am only flesh and blood." She says, "What do you mean by callin' me a Buffalo?" I says, "You told me yourself as you was one." She says, "I came from the place called Buffalo." I says, "Well, if you will call the places such ridiculous names you must take the consequence." Tho' when I come to think on it, p'haps, Buffalo ain't a word to call a lady, as is wild characters, an' I remembers 'earin' niggers sing about 'em in London a-comin' out by night for to dance by the light of the moon, as is not goin's on as I should 'old with myself.

I should not 'ave minded arf so much the way as I was flustered, with my things tore off my back with that car, but I was dreadfully 'urt with Mrs. Skidmore, as I 'eard a-talkin' to the lady as lives with 'er about me, and said as I were a reg'lar old cuss to go out with, as 'adn't no proper use in my legs, and if that other party—for I'd scorn to call her a fieldmale—didn't say as I looked like a reg'lar old buccaneer (I thought I should 'ave dropped, and says to Brown, when he come in, as I'd rather go to the work'ouse than live in sich a place with sich awful langwidge used about me), as Brown only made it worse by a-tellin' me as she meant as I were one as liked a drop, thro' my face bein' that red as is all owin' to the sea-water, as reg'lar pickled me thro' not a-wearing a-wail a-board ship, like a many as I see.

So, arter that, there were a coolness 'twixt me and Mrs. Skidmore, and made me take to my bedroom, and would 'ave stopped there only but for a Mrs. Chauncey, as come to live in the 'ouse and a light-'arted, as were uncommon company. So I went out a good bit with 'er, and that's how it were as I see a good deal about 'Merryker, not as ever I shall take to their ways, for my green barge is downright sp'lit with their baccy juice, as they might as well keep to themselves, as I said to a party as set next to me in the car, and kep' a-spittin' so I says to 'im, "That's great waste." He says, 'How?" as is "What did you say?" in 'Merrykin. So I says, "If you're so fond of that baccy why spit it out?" He says, "Why, you're enough to make any one laff 'isself sick." "No," I says, "it's the baccy as is doin' that," and jest as I were a-talking a feller as were the wuss for drink began a-disputin' with the conductor about 'is fare, as he said as he'd paid, which I know'd to be a falsity, for I'd been a-watchin' 'im ever since he got in, through 'is a-settin' opersite, and a-keepin' a-droppin' off, being 'eavy in 'is eyes through drink.

So when he said as he'd paid, I says: "No, my good man, you 'ave not. No doubt you cannot recollect through your state." He says sich low words as I would not repeat, was it ever so, and the conductor ketched 'old on 'im to turn 'im out; and if the feller didn't ketch 'old of my arm! So I 'ollers: "Let go." A sanctified-lookin' 'oller as 'ad jest got in, says: "Go with 'im; it's your duty." I says: "You must be as drunk as he is." He gives me a look, and says: "Is he not thine 'usband?" I says: "Go on, you idiot."

By that time they'd got the drunken feller out of the car, and pitched 'im into the road, and on goes the car, and me a-settin' a-lookin' savage at that party as 'ad took the feller for my 'usband, when I 'eard a crash of glass a-breakin', and got a blow on the 'ead and a lump of mud in my face, and if it wasn't that wretch as 'ad took up a lot of stones and dirt and throwed it at the car and broke two or three winders, and give the serious man a crack on the nose as made it bleed. So I says to 'im: "Use your 'ankercher, for goodness sake, and don't be a beast." He said as he 'adn't got one, and if I 'adn't to lend 'im mine in self-defense, or I should 'ave 'ad my clothes all ruined with 'is gory ways, as wanted to give me back my 'andkercher then and there. I says, "It ain't no great value, so keep it." I gets out of the car, and if he didn't foller. He says, "Where dost thy abide?" I says, "No thank you; I don't want no 'quaintances made promiscous, and you're welcome to it." He says, "Thou are a friend in tribulation," and if he didn't keep on a-follerin' me, till at last I stops and says, "Be so good as to take your way, for my 'usband don't 'old with no follerers, so I wish you good day." He says, "I hope I may see thee next Sabbath." I says "P'haps you may and p'haps you mayn't," and turns off, but I felt as that party were a-follerin' me, and I kep' a dodgin' about for to get rid on 'im till at last I were that tired that I were forced to go 'ome, and as I got up the steps I caught sight of that chap a-peepin' round the corner, as made me feel all overish like, for I can't abear bein' watched, and when I did get in they was a-waitin' supper, and Mrs. Skidmore begun a-sayin' as I'd been out a skylarkin', as is ways I don't 'old with.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS

TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS,
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17 trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due

July 1, 1868,

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & C

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILA

Dealers in all Government Securit

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWE

Compound Interest Notes Wante

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold o Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

JANUARY COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds

AND

FIVE-TWENTIES,

BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY

W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE,

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL, Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 614 WALNUT Street. 5 2

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city 11 2 3m

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 8 THIRD Street,
9 7 tfr Philadelphia.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers

E. A. HILL, Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Henry Elliott, No. 10 Warren Street, N. Y.; F. & J. M. Jones, No. 409 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. 12 9 1m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. P. JAMES CASCADEN.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

IN.
CARY.
awing-room,
;
ty lace
wore,
rench rose,
e satin bows.
peeped without
ite;
e gray 'tis true,
and bright;
r glances shone around,
good thing she had found.
was on the stroke of eight,
she sat apart,
w listening close, and laying now
e hand upon her heart;
And toying with her curls and rings,
And doing other girlish things.

At length a step was heard, and then
ringing at the door;
"Five minutes and a half too soon,"
aid Mrs. Mabel Moore.
Then to her maid—"It is no sin,
Go quick, and say I am not in.

"For if he loves me as he says,
He can afford to wait,
And come again precisely at
Five minutes after eight.
My nerves are nearly quite unstrung,
So very earnestly he rung."

But true love never did run smooth,
As oftentimes is told,
And wh n the door was opened wide,
And shivering in the cold,
The maid beheld the expected guest,
And smiled and curtesied her best;

And told him, with a grace as sweet
As if she craved a boon,
Her mistress had declared it was
A little bit too soon,
And that she thought it was no sin
To send him word she was not in.

"Ay, very well," the guest replied,
"In truth I make no doubt
That whether she be in or no,
I've surely found her out."
And she who sent him from the door
Remaineth Mrs. Mabel Moore.

LETTER FROM BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE FIRST RAILROAD OVER THE ALPS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

BOTZEN, IN THE TYROL, Sept. 28, 1867.—It is two weeks since the first railroad, which actually crosses the Alpine chain, has been completed and opened to the public. The only other road from Central Europe to the Mediterranean—that from Vienna to Trieste—only skirts the eastern extremity of this great mountain barrier, where it is broken by the valleys of the Drave and Save, and gradually loses itself in the ridges of the Thracian Hæmus. The pass of the Semmering, a feat of engineering hitherto very celebrated in Europe, although copied after the passage of the Alleghanies on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was an elevation of only about three thousand feet, while few of the passes of the Alps are less than six thousand. The tunnel through Mont Cenis was the first endeavor to pierce the chain, and will undoubtedly be successful in three or four years more. Surveys have been made and projects set on foot for railways over the Simplon and the St. Gothard; but the Breuner Pass, leading from Innsbruck into the Valley of the Adige, is the first to be mounted by a locomotive.

The Breuner has the advantage of being the lowest of all the true Alpine passes. It was known to the Romans, who always used it for communication with their colonies on the upper Danube, and their Dacian and Pannonian provinces. The summit is 4770 feet above the sea level, but the approaches are similar in grade to those of the other passes. The difficulties to be overcome are very much the same, for the amount of distance traversed, and the experiences of this road will thus serve as a gauge by which to estimate the feasibility of others over the higher passes.

Three days ago we left Munich, and gladly—for it seems to have the most disagreeable climate of any city in Germany—taking the train for Innsbruck. The route follows the Salzburg road as far as Rosenheim, at the point where the Inn issues from the Tyrolese Alps. Here there is a change of trains, and a delay not provided for in the time-tables. I could think of nothing but one of our own railway junctions, during the session of some political convention. Some hundreds of passengers were discharged upon a long platform in front of an unfinished and very disorderly station house.

However, by dint of endless inquiry, I found the proper train, placed my party in it, and quietly waited until it should move. We reached Kufstein, the first Austrian station, about a hour and a half behind time. It was, to me, a new sensation to enter Austria without my passport being demanded, and to have the top of one trunk lifted as a full examination of our baggage. Austria, at last, rather from the pressure of circumstances than from goodwill, is in the way of reform; but restrictions on the right of travel are falling everywhere in Europe, with a great deal of other mediæval nonsense. The Moldavian lady, I was pleased to see, stationed her husband and children in a safe corner, while, dog on arm, she superintended the examination and transshipment of her trunks.

Darkness hid the splendid Alpine valley of the Inn long before we reach Innsbruck, and the train, instead of passing on over the Breuner, as advertised, stopped there for the night, throwing upon the place such an irruption of passengers as might, I feared, exhaust the hotel room. I chose the "Golden Eagle," because it was Goethe's quarters on his journeys to and from Italy, and when the landlord gave us No. 1, a spacious apartment, full of decayed splendor, I was sure that it was Gothe's own room. Entering the house under a heavy arcade, mounting a broad, worn staircase, and pacing the irregular, echoing corridors, paved with stone, we plunged into a quiet atmosphere of the past. Pleasant among the many hostels of my travels is the Golden Eagle of Innsbruck, and worth a hundred Grands Hotels de Louvre.

In the quaint old dining-room hung an original water-color portrait of Andreas Hofer, with his autograph under it. Seeing that I was interested in it, the landlady brought me a copy of the address which Hofer made to the people from the window of the hotel, on the 15th of August, 1809, after he had been chosen military commander of the Tyrol. It is in the broadest Tyrolese dialect, but is as terse, as vigorous and racy, as a speech of Lincoln or Grant, or a despatch of Sheridan.

Immediately after leaving the city the road begins to ascend. The valley of the Wip, which must be followed nearly to the summit of the pass, falls into that of the Inn through a narrow gorge or gateway. Half a mile of tunnels and deep cuttings brought us into a wild ravine, along the precipitous sides of which the road is noiched. The post-road is on the opposite side, with a deep gulf and roaring stream between. In front, in the rear, and on either side, high above the ridges of pine, the sky is pierced with pinnacles of snow. The post-road having made a long zigzag at the start, was already considerably above us, but in the course of two or three miles we had overtaken its level. A careful comparison of the two convinced me that the ascending grade of the railway was fully equal to that of the road; in some places it seemed to be even greater. I could not ascertain the figures, but it was certainly nowhere less than 100 feet to the mile, and in the most difficult parts possibly reached 150.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome was the abruptness of the sides of the glen, which nowhere offers a shelf of level soil, but falls suddenly from the crest far above to the bed of the stream. The angles of this mountain buttress are solid rock; the sides are often masses of loose, sliding fragments, which require immense walls of support to be built up from below. Where there is soil enough to make turf, this is the best protection. The steep is pegged into diamond patterns from top to bottom, and twigs are woven between the pegs, so as to prevent the earth from washing until the grass has taken firm root. Workmen are still everywhere busy with these labors, and the traces of the means by which they used to excavate the road still remain. In one place the only approach was by building a bridge of trestle-work, two or three hundred feet high, across the gorge, and bringing the material from the opposite side.

Our heavy train, drawn by only one engine, moved steadily but very slowly forward. We did not make more than twelve miles an hour. I was quite satisfied, for the scenery, if not equal to the Via Mala or the gorge of Gondo, was very grand. Where the valley of Stubay enters that of the Wip, at the village of Schonberg, and a vision of the glaciers and snowfields closes its vista, the view was so incomparably finer than that from the post-road, that we were all speedily reconciled to the so-called profanation of the Alps by railways. As we advanced further, past the little villages of Matrey and Steinach, it became evident that this advantage characterizes the whole course of the road. The opposite side of the gorge is less rude; there are here and there cultivated slopes, hanging shelves of grain among the rocks, dark sweeps of pine forest, and more frequent gleams of the high Alps. All these features came into our unfolding piorama, and gave the scenery of the Breuner a variety, a beauty, and a majesty which it certainly did not possess to such a degree in the pictures of my memory.

At the end of an hour the difference in temperature was very perceptible. The banks of freshly dug earth were smoking from the evaporation of frost, and there was still a gray rime in the shade. The gorge became wilder and ruder, twisting in abrupt turns as it forced its way into the heart of the mountains. The slope below was frequently so steep, that foundation walls were started on the very brink of the stream and carried up hundreds of feet to prevent the track from crumbling away. Yet there was no sense of insecurity; the work was admirable and thorough everywhere.

Half an hour more, and the snows were much nearer to us. Icicles hung from the rocks on the upper side of the track, and the air had a wintry edge. At the village of Gries, the valley forks. That on the left is called the Oberberg, and into it the track turns for the purpose of making an immense return curve, like that at Kittanning Point, on the Pennsylvania Central. A projecting spur of the mountains is pierced by a curved tunnel, and the road climbs back into the main valley along the nearly perpendicular scarp of a tremendous face of rock. This is the most daring and successful piece of work on the line. The grade is so heavy that the locomotive dragged us with an exertion which was felt throughout the whole train. It was like a tired horse on a steep hill-side. A man on foot could easily have kept pace with the panting and groaning monster.

When the return curve had been made we saw the post-road, like a white thread, far below us. All difficulties were now at an end. The grade became gentler, and the sides of the valley less abrupt. The short mountain grass, the stream diminished almost to nothing, and the falling apart of the mountains in front, showed that the summit was at hand. Soon a dark little lake appeared, with a low collar or saddle of pasture beyond, upon which, when we reached it, we found a post with the words "Summit of the Breuner." Two or three hundred yards further the train stopped at the old Breuner Post-House, and we were all allowed to get out for a few minutes.

The distance from Innsbruck to the summit is twenty-one miles by the post-road, and the railway does not exceed it. Innsbruck is 2000 feet above the sea, so that the elevation between the two points is 2770 feet, or an average of 131 feet to the mile. This considerably surpasses both the Semmering and the Baltimore and Ohio road, while the difficulties of construction are much greater. These facts may be of interest at home, now that we are about to cross two Alpine chains of much greater elevation than the Breuner Pass. The road across the Sierra Nevada has already reached a point 1300 feet higher, but without any such extreme grades being required.

From the summit southward, the road has been finished for some time, but was not opened to travel until the whole line was completed. It seems now as if all the communication between Germany and Italy were crowding over this route. Every day the trains are delayed by the rush of travellers. Six weeks ago the last diligence from Botzen drove into Innsbruck, horses and coachman badged with crape, the coach hung with wreaths of weeping willow, and the postilion blowing a dead-march on his trumpet. Now, instead of one coach with a dozen passengers, there are two trains a day with two hundred.

The southern approach to the pass is more gradual, and offers much greater facilities for the construction of the road. The valley of Eisach is broad, compared with the Wipthal, the bases of the mountains are more sheiving, and the tremendous embankments of the northern side are no longer needed. It is about forty miles from the summit to Botzen, which is 950 feet above the sea-level, making an average of a little less than 100 feet per mile for the whole distance. At Franzensfestung and below Atzwang, the valley contracts to a gorge, and the track is carried through with much labor and expense; elsewhere, it appears to have been easily built.

On the very summit of the Breuner I saw some patches of oats and barley. For ten miles there is not much change in the vegetation; then chesnuts begin to appear, and vineyards terrace the sunward sides of the mountains. As the train rushes downwards with rejoicing speed, the landscapes become warmer with every mile. Fig trees hang over the garden wall, and dark Italian cypresses guard the churchyards, until, as you emerge from the jaws of the rocky gorge into the broad valley of the Adige, at Botzen, it is Italy, in form and feature and color, which is before you. B. T.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Christmas—The Dull Season—Effect of "Strikes"—The Places of Public Amusement—The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein—Its Immense Popularity—Miss Lacorte, etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

Wednesday proved to be the dullest Christmas that has been known in this city for fifteen years, and there is no philosopher who could assign satisfactory causes for it. The poorest people seemed most disposed to enjoy themselves, and did so by parades, mummeries, and visiting the places of public amusement. A large number of clerks do not have more than six evenings in the year for their own use, and they usually make the best of these opportunities, to the great delight of their sweethearts. Among the mechanics there was less exuberance than usual, for they feel this winter the effect of the "strikes" of the spring and summer. Every year the discontented make strikes, which have the effect to paralyze enterprise, and when winter comes on, the effect of them is severely felt. Prices of labor are well up; but there is scanty employment. Such must be the result of endeavoring to force prices upon what are called capitalists.

Our places of public amusement have not been so well attended this winter as usual. The Italian opera has been a failure, and Max Maretzek has sold out to Leonard Grover, who will, perhaps, make it profitable elsewhere. The fact is that the French Opera Company did much to ruin the Italian season. The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein is a marvellously fine combination. The artists work admirably and harmoniously together—have perpetual freshness of spirit, and thus, after seventy representations, the opera is as new to the public as it was fourteen weeks ago, when it was first produced. Last night, for instance, the house was thronged with beauty, fashion, and culture. Except on last Friday night, when the Duchess appeared at the Academy of Music, there has been no larger audience during the season, and the demand for places for to-morrow night has been such that the theatre will not contain one-half of those who have made applications for seats. This is pretty well for the seventieth performance! To-morrow, after the matinee, Mr. Birgfeld, the active and intelligent business agent, will take the Opera Company to Boston, where Mr. Bateman is at present preparing the stage for the arrival of the Grand Duchess and her court.

There is nothing new in the way of amusements announced, except the grand dramatic recital of Miss Lacoste, which is to take place in February, in the Fifth avenue. It will consist of the acting of the entire play of *Julius Cæsar*, Miss Lacoste personating all the characters, and speaking the entire text from memory. This young American tragedienne will thus undertake a task never before attempted, and the entertainment will be unique. The price of the tickets is three dollars, and will be sold by subscription. Consequently the utmost fashion will be represented. The young lady is the most accomplished and intellectual artiste now in the country. B. T.

—In the past seven years the monks of Mount St. Gothard have given over twenty thousand meals to needy travellers, and clothing, too, at an expense of less than $1700.

—Miss Damon, the pretty Universalist preacher, has been called to Cavendish, Vt. If to her lot some heresies may fall, look on her face and you'll forget them all.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE HATS AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,

NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Are commended to the especial attention of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION, BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE, MATCHLESS IN FABRIC, CHARMING IN FINISH

For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22amw3m

THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 3m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 12

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1628 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

T. STEWART BROWN, S.E. Corner of FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 1

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS, CLOTH JOBBERS,

3 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! EVERY NEW STYLE. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! 12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE, (Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, 9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH, PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, 8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING, 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING, 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING, 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING, WHITE PINE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, SPRUCE FLOORING, STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK, LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST. ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 2, 2½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "4," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting points of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 4 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, 12 3 4J11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC. No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL AYER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. On Monday Morning.

December 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, ect: also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 26 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning,

December 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 26 6t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 503 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE. On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2022 Green street, by catalogue, the entire very superior furniture, including handsome walnut and garnet plush drawing-room furniture; very superior walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; handsome walnut dining-room furniture; China and glassware; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; stair carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. 12 26 3t

Sale by order of the Hamilton Rifle Company, SHARP'S RIFLES, AMMUNITION, BALLS, ETC. On Monday Evening,

Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, will be sold the property of the Hamilton Rifles, consisting of Sharp's rifles, with sabre bayonets; accoutrements for the same; about 6000 rounds of fixed ammunition, hats, etc. The entire proceeds for the benefit of the West Philadelphia Children's Home. [12 27 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 414 N. Sixth street, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 414 N. Sixth street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor furniture; chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture.

SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC., ETC. On Monday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a general assortment of rich Silver Plated Ware, Ivory handle table cutlery, and Bohemian glass fancy goods, etc. Catalogues will be ready early on Monday. [12 27 3t

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, FUR SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, ETC. On Tuesday Morning,

December 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior sable, mink, fitch, Siberian squirrel, and ermine furs, in sets and singly; also, gentlemen's fur gloves, caps, collars, etc.

Also, an assortment of fine sleigh and carriage robes. 12 26 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Fancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

SALE OF 600 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue. On Friday Morning,

January 3d, 1868, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a general assortment of seasonable goods, suited to city jobbing and retail trade.

Particulars in future advertisements. 12 26 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—

6½ miles railroad track,
4 claw bars, used,
2 pinch bars, used,
6 stuffing boxes, used,
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good,
9360 pounds railroad iron, good,
1 locomotive, unserviceable,
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable,
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable,
14 coupling links, good,
580 pounds car springs, good,
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good,
500 cases ties, good,
2 shackle bars, used,
20 square brasses, good,
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable,
2 cross-feet, worn,
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn,
4 spike mauls, worn,
2 jack screws and levers, worn,
2 turn-tables, worn,
1 fire tongs, worn,
2 screw wrenches, worn,
1 hand car, worn,
2 push-car wheels, worn,
1 shovel, worn,
1 push car, worn,
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles a 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 47-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

J. McGONIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 2, 1868, for the delivery of a three months' supply of OATS and HAY for this Depot.

The Oats must be of the best quality.

The Hay must be of the best quality baled Hay.

Forage to be delivered, from time to time, as required by the officer in charge.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

12 24 7t] H. C. RANSOM, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING. Central location. No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Riot at Hampton—Desperate Retaliation of Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.—To-day another affray occurred in Hampton, by which one man was shot and another almost beaten to death, while several others were injured by flying missiles.

About 1 P. M. Thomas Lattimer, Deputy Sheriff of Elizabeth City county, who resides in Hampton, had some difficulty with a colored boy some ten or twelve years old, and a colored man came along and took the boy's part. Lattimer was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and after abusing the negro a few minutes deliberately pulled out a revolver and shot him through the head. His wounds were dressed by Dr. McLaughlin, and although he still lives, but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

As soon as Lattimer shot the negro he went into his house and locked himself in. The news among the freedmen spread rapidly, and soon a crowd of them began to assemble about Lattimer's house. Some of the citizens, fearing a riot, endeavored to quell the excitement, but seemingly to no purpose. The riot act was then read, but before it was finished, stones were hurled through the windows and a rush was made for Lattimer's house. He endeavored to escape by jumping through a window, but was met by the mob and almost beaten to death. He was saved by the interference of two or three colored men, who carried him through the crowd to the jail.

The riot lasted about half an hour, during which time the excitement was intense. Guns, pistols, and stones were used freely, and several persons (non-combatants) were injured. Dr. Hope is reported to have been shot while dressing the wounds of a colored man, but his wounds are not serious.

As soon as the riot commenced a messenger was immediately despatched to the military post about a mile distant, and a guard was at once sent to quell the disturbance.

Robbery and Murder by a Negro in Virginia.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 25.

A most diabolical attempt at murder and successful robbery was perpetrated in Southampton, on Sunday night last, by a brutal negro, on the person of one of the clerks in Mr. Pretlow's store. We get our information from the passengers by last night's train on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, from which it appears that on Sunday night a negro by the name of Henry Williams went to Mr. Pretlow's store and aroused the clerk, who was asleep. On being admitted he stated that he wanted some camphor for his wife, who was sick. The clerk, unsuspicious of anything being wrong, put up the camphor, and the negro handed him a one dollar bill; the clerk going to the cash drawer for change, was in a bending position, when Williams drew a pistol and shot him, the ball taking effect in the neck. The object of the negro was robbery, as he immediately took possession of the money-drawer, and carried off a bag of money, containing about eighty dollars in gold, silver, and currency, with which he made off. The physician attending the wounded young man pronounced the wound to be fatal. We understand that the negro Williams made his appearance early yesterday morning at the store of Mr. S. H. Marshall, at the Ivor Depot, it is thought to carry out his murderous scheme there also, but finding two young men present there, he was frustrated. We are glad to be enabled to state that this villain was arrested yesterday and lodged in jail. On his person was found all the money with the exception of about five dollars.

The Newark Mystery Cleared Up.

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* of last evening has the following:—

"Detective Brant and Officer J. B. Smith, after having made a thorough investigation of the affair that has caused so much talk, and given rise to so many rumors throughout the city—the finding of the pools of blood on the Morris canal, and the suggestive holes in the ice, with the hats near them—have doubtless solved the mystery. The story when correctly told runs this way:—A man named James Harrison, after finishing his work on Christmas Eve, went into the lower part of the city to collect some money. On his way he stopped at one Harrigan's saloon, and drank freely. From there he took the path along the canal. Opposite the foot of Monroe street he fell down from the sidewalk, which at this point is four or five feet above the canal, into the canal, cutting his head in two or three places, from which the blood flowed in large quantities. He called loudly for assistance. Two men heard him and came to his relief. With much difficulty—for it is probable they were intoxicated—they pulled him out and placed him again on the walk. He then turned his steps towards home, stopping frequently on the way to drink. Arriving at his house he went to bed and, slept soundly till yesterday, in total ignorance of the rumors that his mishap had given rise to, and of the efforts that were being made to recover his body from the bottom of the canal. He claims one of the hats that were found, and thinks it probable that the other belongs to one of the men who came to his assistance."

An Alabama Tragedy.

The Tuscumbia (Ala.) *Times* of the 10th relates that on Sunday, the 8th, at Dr. De Graffenreid's house, on the road between Courtlandt and Tuscaloosa, a terrible tragedy occurred. A Mr. Briggs, a Methodist preacher, who had been at one time confined in the lunatic asylum at Tuscaloosa, was staying at Dr. De Graffenreid's. Early that morning the doctor and Mr. Briggs were sitting by the fire, and Mr. Briggs was abusing his wife, from whom he had been separated, when Dr. De Graffenreid told him he ought not to abuse his wife so, whereupon Briggs picked up a half-made axehandle and struck the doctor on the head, felling him to the floor. He then struck him again, killing him instantly. Mr. Noah, who is an old man, rushed in to help the doctor, and he was immediately killed with the same weapon. Mrs. Noah, hearing the noise, went into the room, and Briggs killed her in the same manner. A little boy who was in the room saved his life by getting under the bed. He says that after Briggs had killed all these he went around and struck them each one a heavy blow on the head. After he had satisfied himself that they were dead he took a pair of shoes belonging to Mr. Noah, and left the house in his stocking feet.

The Washington Tragedy.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday gives the following particulars of the Christmas tragedy in that city:—

"On Christmas night, as John Laughman, David Ellwood, and Michael S. McHenry were turning the corner of L street north and Connecticut avenue, the former ran against a colored man who was passing up Connecticut avenue in company with a woman. He, it is said, turned, and, drawing a revolver, fired at Loughman, who fell, saying 'I am shot.' Both man and woman, in the confusion, escaped. Officers Rossiter and Taylor were soon upon the spot, and assisted in removing the wounded man to the house of Mr. William Luney, in the immediate neighborhood. Dr. J. C. Croggon was called in and pronounced the wound a mortal one, the ball having entered the left breast one and a half inches below the left nipple, near the region of the heart, and passed out of the back. Yesterday the sufferer was removed to Providence Hospital, where he received the kindest attentions from the Sisters of Charity, and, though there were no hopes of his recovery, he was still alive at 9 o'clock last night. Laughman is a stonecutter by trade, and unmarried; he has been boarding at the house of Mrs. Davis, corner of Twelfth and F streets. The police are on the lookout for the murderer."

Was He Robbed?

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening gives the following dubious case of robbery:—

"Yesterday morning, a man giving his name as Daniel Ulrich, hailing from Keokuk, Iowa, arrived at the Union Depot, on the 10:40 train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad. Seeking out the officers of the depot, he announced that he had been robbed of a pocketbook containing $6500 in bills. He said the money was in six $1000 bills, and five $100 bills, and had been contained in a wallet which he had carried in an inside vest pocket, and showed an awkward, ragged cut in his vest, which, he said, had been made by the thief. If that be true the thief succeeded much better than he deserved, for, from the appearance of the cut, he was at best but a bungling thief. Mr. Ulrich said he could not tell whether he had been robbed on the train or while standing on the depot platform at Fort Wayne, and had not the slightest idea as to who committed the robbery. He seemed not to feel his loss very heavily, and after stating his case to the officers and requesting them to do what they could, he went on East last evening apparently in a very philosophical state of mind. Doubts are freely expressed, in some quarters, as to whether he was robbed at all."

THE ALLEGIANCE QUESTION.

"Historicus" on American Naturalization.

"Historicus," who, it will be remembered, acquired considerable reputation in England as a writer on international law upon the various points elicited during the American civil war, endeavors to answer the question, "Who is a British subject?" in a long letter to the London *Times*. "Historicus" (Mr. Harcourt) writes under the influence of the telegraphic abstract of President Johnson's message relative to the principles upon which the English Government bases its claims of British citizenship, and the inability of an English subject to expatriate himself.

First, Mr. Harcourt endeavors to ascertain who, according to the law of England, is a natural-born British subject, and as such entitled to the protection of the British Crown. The simple doctrine of the common law is that every man born within the dominions of the Crown is born within the legiance of the Crown and is a British subject, whether the parents are British subjects or aliens. By a statute of George II all children of natural-born British subjects born abroad were made natural-born subjects. The maxim of this indissoluble allegiance which is here laid down has no place in the doctrine of public law. It had its origin in a system which is obsolete, and found its application in a condition of society which has passed away.

A new order of things has arisen. That great and never-ceasing tide of emigration, in which the sons of English soil seek in other lands a fortune which the limited resources of their own country deny to them, is a phenomenon for which the conceptions of the feudal law made no provision. The consequence is, that the English Government is in the presence of political facts which are wholly irreconcilable with any legal theory.

Mr. Harcourt says:—It is in vain that we proclaim the doctrine, *Nemo potest exuere patriam*, while year by year thousands and tens of thousands of our subjects are transferring their allegiance to other Governments and incorporating themselves in other States. These are facts which the technicality of the law may refuse to recognize, but of which an enlightened statesmanship must needs take account. Mr. Harcourt believes that the Allegiance acts should be reconstructed, both with respect to the acquisition of citizenship and also as to expatriation. Here are his suggestions:—

First. British citizenship should belong, as of course, only to persons born of British parents, domiciled in the British dominions.

Second. The children born to foreigners in the British dominions should, as to France, have the capacity to take up their citizenship.

Third. As to descendants born abroad of English parents who are domiciled abroad, an election should be given to become citizens, to be testified by certain prescribed formalities.

Fourth. Every British subject should be allowed to withdraw himself from the State by some formal act disclaiming his citizenship.

Fifth. Certain acts should be defined as constituting in themselves a forfeiture of citizenship, whether so disclaimed or not.

The London *Times* editorially supports the views of "Historicus," and says:—

The important question, however, is one of policy rather than of law, and we freely admit that, on grounds of policy, not to say of common sense, the argument for revision is irresistible. There are certainly hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of citizens of the United States whom our law regards as British subjects to all intents and purposes whatsoever. No statesman can justify such an anomaly, which, it must be remembered, has two aspects. If all these Irish emigrants owe allegiance to her Majesty, it may also be doubted, at least, whether they are not entitled to our protection against conscription, yet it would have been utterly impossible for our Minister at Washington to warrant them such protection during the late American war. In short, our present theory is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it, and, as "Historicus" justly contends, its maintenance may at any moment become the source of very serious embarrassment. We see, then, no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment.

NEW YORK MERCHANT PRINCES.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of last evening.

In the city tax assessment list for 1867 appear the names of about 150,000 property owners, all taxpayers. The total tax levy for the year is $21,889,655 98, or an increase of $4,938,888·10 over the levy of 1866. At $2·07, the per cent. on the $100, which is the current rate of tax, the entire property value of the city would be about $960,000,000, according to computation; but it is in fact one-third more than this, or nearly $1,000,000,000, the fact being that property in this city is assessed at one-third be ow its full valuation. Among the most opulent taxpayers are William B. Astor, whose aggregate tax, exclusive of the national tax, is $400,000; his tax on $2,000,000 of personal property is $53,400; John J. Astor, Jr, is credited with a tax of $3337 50, on $125,000 personal property; and William Astor pays on $20,000 personal property. Mr. A. T. Stewart is taxed upwards of $250,000; of this sum nearly one-quarter is derived from his personal property of £2,000,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt pays on $1,200,000 personal property, and besides his other real estate tax, pays about $80 000 tax on his Harlem Railroad extensive city domain. Peter Goelet, at Broadway and Nineteenth street, is assessed on $250,000, and pays an equal amount on property in trust; Robert Goelet on $100,000; Jonathan Thorne on $450,000; Christian G. Gunther on $100,000; Alexander Stuart, the sugar refiner, on $300,000, and Robert L. Stuart on $250,000; Jonathan Sturgis on a like amount; Robert Hoe on $75,000, and his relative, Peter S., on $20,000; the Appletons pay on $140,000—William D. Appleton on $100,000 of it; the Harper family on $170,000, of which $60,000 is possessed by James H. Harper, $50,000 by Fletcher Harper, Sr., and $40,000 by John Harper. Paron Stevens, the hotel-keeper, is taxed on $125,000.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The number of alien emigrants who landed at New York from the 1st of January until the 25th of December last year was 227,443; for the same period of this year, 358 days, 239,065, being an average of 640 per day, and showing a gross increase in emigration in 1867 of 11,622. On the 1st of January, 1867 (in addition to the reserve fund of $300,000), the balance in bank to the credit of the Commissioners of Emigration was $24,672·95; and the aggregate receipts from that date until yesterday were $652,647·09, making a grand total of $596,720·04. The disbursements during this period were $586,039·03, leaving a balance of $110,681·01, and the $300,000 reserve fund before named in the treasury of the Board. At this time in the year 1863 there were upon the island, in charge of the Commissioners, emigrants and children of emigrants, 850 in all; in 1864, 965; in 1865, 1156; in 1866, 1191; in 1867, 2200—almost twice as many this year as in any previous one at the same date, and this, too, at a time when the city is healthy.

NEGRO MAJORITY IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—The Marion (S. C.) *Star* has the following:—"In the list of delegates elected we find fifty-four whites and sixty-three negroes. In three districts—Chester, Horry, and Lancaster—all the members elect are blacks, and in several we notice three and even four negroes to one white man. We believe that it is generally conceded by all right-minded and honorable men in Carolina, that the Convention was defeated, but that resort was had to skilful manipulation and cooking *à la* Hulbert of the official returns, by which process the military managers have succeeded in figuring up a small majority in favor of the Convention."

BREAKAGE.—Two young men have been convicted of breaking no fewer than two hundred and fifty-five iron chairs in the Boulevards and Champs Elysées. In addition to the cost of the chairs, 1785f., the accused were fined 300f. each.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN.

Among the deaths for which the late railroad accident at Angola is responsible is that of Alexander L. Van Buren, of Albany, formerly of Brooklyn, and Alderman of the Tenth Ward. He was the firm, outspoken friend of Christianity, liberty, and temperance, and none will more deeply lament his loss than the many thousand Sunday School children who, from Maine to Minnesota, have from time to time been under his charge. The devotion of his time and talents to the Home Missionary work was his highest ambition. His household was remarkable for the prevalence of the Christian spirit there, and his friends can have no doubt that his naturally noble spirit was made perfect through suffering.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SIMEON HOADLEY.

Captain Simeon Hoadley died in New Haven on Christmas Day, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He belonged to the old-time school of West India traders, who gave to the port of New Haven so enviable a character for enterprise and energy, and was one of the most venerable of New Haven citizens.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS

NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this

CHRISTMAS SALES,

AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthsamrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.

MRS. M. A. BINDER

Has just received a beautiful assortment of PARIS DRESS DOLLS, in the latest costumes, at half price.
Large assortment of
FINE FANCY GOODS,
ELEGANT FRENCH SASH-HOLDERS FOR THE WAIST,
NEW STYLE JET, GILT, AND PEARL BANDS, FOR THE HAIR,
CORAL SETS AND NECKLACES,
STEEL AND JET JEWELRY,
ZEPHYR SLIPPERS, beautiful patterns,
ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, large variety,
GENTS' SMOKING CAPS, new style,
CIGAR CASES, ETC., ETC.
CHOICE LOT OF POINT APPLIQUE TIDIES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SATINS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
Point Applique, Cluny, Valenciennes, Blond, Thread, and Guipure Laces,
Real Pointe Sets, Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
Puffed Waists, Sleeves, and Square-neck Spencers.
Crape Trimmings, Fancy Jet Collars, and Belts,
VELVETS, in choice shades,
BLACK VELVETS, all widths.
HOOP SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS.
PAPER PATTERNS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
PARISIAN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING.
Ladies' Dresses made in Twenty Hours. [11 23 s6t
The moderate prices and excellent workmanship recommend it to ladies and strangers generally.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT St

HOLIDAY GOODS.—WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVING, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY, and a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES
In Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
8 28 tuthsSp No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WANTS.

SALESMEN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4462 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881,		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Jly
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 33	do.	do.	5 ₰ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 16	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 16	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 5p

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1 25.
One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1 00.
One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1 00.
One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1 25; are now selling at $2.
One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1 65; worth $2 25.
FANCY SILKS at great reduction.
Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.
FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18½c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 tsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Stock is large, fresh, well-fitting, good style, exactly adapted to the medium and first-class wants of buyers. We have about

FIVE HUNDRED SUITS

Which we will close out at a great

REDUCTION

From prices early in the season.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

THE ELVIRA,
THE HERCULES,
THE SHAWL SACQUE,
THE CHARLES DICKENS,
THE C AND C CLOAK,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

Made of Velour, Beaver, Astrachan, Velveteen, Lyons Velvet, etc.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Still a magnificent stock. All kinds at very reduced prices for the Holidays.

$1 00 CASSIMERES. One case just opened, best yet for the money. [9 7 stuth

USEFUL PRESENTS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

FINE EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
At 14, 15, and 16 Dollars.
FINE EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
At 10, 15, and 20 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At 5, 6, and 10 Dollars.
FINE PREMIUM AND MEDAL BLANKETS,
At 6, 8, and 12 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 yards long,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE FRINGED AND BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS,
At 8, 10, 12, and 15 Dolls. per doz.
FINE HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth.
FINE FRENCH CORDED BORDER HDKFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

7 11 7trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.

EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Immense Reduction in Prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Gilt Stick Silk Fans.
Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, and $4·50.
Ladies' Companions, 40, 50, 75 cents, $1, $1 25.
Velvet Purses, very cheap.
Berlin Wire Purses.
Morocco Porte-monnaies.
Workboxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Tool Chests, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, Building Blocks, Tea Pins, and Napkin Rings.
Fine Extracts and Colognes.
Wall Doll Babies, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 80c., $1, up to $1 25.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves
Gents' Kid and Cloth Gloves, lined, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 21 smwtJ N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

DRY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS,

PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTIONS MUCH LESS THAN COST IN GOLD. GOODS MARKED DOWN TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION:—
POPLINS, ALL WOOL, 62½, 75c., AND $1.
FRENCH MERINOES, LUPINS, 87½c., $1, AND $1·12½.
IRISH POPLINS, BROWNS AND BLUES, $2.
LONG SHAWLS, IN VARIETY, $5, $6, AND $7.
SQUARE SHAWLS, $2·50, $3, AND $4.
GLOVES AND HDKFS. FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
N. B.—JACK STRAWS, MADE BY AND SOLD FOR AN INVALID.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

3 9p PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [8 24s

DRY GOO

USEFUL AND SE

FOR

CHRISTMAS PR
EVANS & PH
TENTH and ARCH

Have just opened a magnificent
FANCY GOODS, suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW
SENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT PANI
One case all-wool, double-width P
Fine and handsome French Plaids, e
DELAINES, very pretty styles, 18½
CALICOES, right good, for 7c. (old ti
FLANNELS, good quality, for 18c.
MUSLINS, best in the market, 8, 10, and
CLOAKING CLOTHS, all styles, at low
BALMORAL SKIRTS, elegant styles, $1 to
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
500 pieces Cassimeres, extra cheap, 75c to $1 50.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
At very low prices, from $1·50 to $12 per pair.
SHAWLS, ELEGANT SHAWLS.
A magnificent Broche Shawl for $60, worth $80. A large assortment from $6 to $12. Blanket Shawls at great bargains, only $3.
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Remember,
9 14s6t] EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. Corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2 25 up.;
IMITATION " " 62½ cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 33 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
1000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS of elegant patterns 12 3 1m

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2 50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs. bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs., very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—850 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 2 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

12 11 tdst 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

THE SKATING BOOT.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tJ1rp ABOVE CHESNUT

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smwtmrp One door below Sixth.

HERMAN W. LENTZ,

No. 136 S. EIGHTH STREET,

HAS JUST OPENED

French and German Fancy Goods,

Of the Latest Style and Design.

A large and varied assortment of choice Toilet Articles, elegant Foreign and American Fancy Baskets of every conceivable shape and size, guaranteed superior to any offered in this city.

Call and examine the assortment. 12 24 tuth1*